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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Strictures *upon the* London Review *of* Richard Cumberland.

Sir,

I HAVE observed in your Magazine for November and January last, some observations upon the probable success of the "London Review," to be edited by Mr. Cumberland. To the opinions there stated, and to the auguries there promulgated, I fully assented; and now that the first number of this Review has made its appearance, I will, with your permission, examine its contents, and endeavour to ascertain what are its claims to attention, either from its arrangement, from the excellence of its criticism, or from the authority of the names that are disclosed. If my censure outweigh my applause, I may expect that Mr. Cumberland and his associates will ascribe it to malignity, or envy, or stupidity. But of malignity, my heart acquits me; of envy, my judgment: and, for my stupidity, I leave that in the hands of your readers. There is another topick of consolation, also, which my strictures may afford: they will, at least, serve to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of the "London Review."

The arrangement I consider as essentially defective. The works selected are eleven in number; and of these, the second is a *book on cookery*; the fifth, *a book not yet written*, and, consequently, *not yet published*; and the seventh, *Joe Miller!* If, in making this selection, Mr. Cumberland has been influenced by the *capacities* of his associates, his prudence may claim that praise which must be denied to his judgment. If it was to rescue *such important* works from the malignity of anonymous criticism that this patriotic undertaking was established, I wish it every success it deserves.

Another part of its arrangement, which is equally open to censure, is, that the pages of the review are filled, not with well-proportioned and instructive or amusing extracts from the books examined, but with the wearisome speculations and opinions of the reviewers themselves. The consideration of these, however, belongs more immediately to what I shall say of the excellence or defects of the criticisms. To them, therefore, I shall now proceed; and, as Mr. Cumberland's name appears first, it is from no invidious motive that he passes under the first examination. I may disclaim all personal influence in this task which I have imposed upon myself. I never had the pleasure of being in Mr. Cumberland's company but once in my life, and then, without any direct intercourse with him: and as to the other gentlemen, if I except the *Poet Laureat*, their very names are unknown to me. Let them not, however, exclaim in the words of Milton's Devil:

Not to know us, *argues yourself unknown.*

In examining the language of Mr. Cumberland, I was struck with its uncommon imbecility, coarseness, and vulgarity. In endeavouring to make it natural and easy, he has made it feeble and undignified. It is disgraced by colloquial barbarisms, and obscured by grammatical errors. I will use no subterfuge, nor assert what I am unable to prove. Let the following exemplifications, there-

fore, taken from the *Introductory Address*, and his review of *Fox's History*, be my vouchers.

"I am free to own I should like to see their faces, that I might have a better chance *for* understanding their manœuvres: when the enemy veiled himself in a cloud honest Ajax *only* prayed for light."

By the position of the adverb *only*, the meaning of the last sentence is obscured.

"If it *is* (be) because they have a pleasure," &c. p. iii.

"They *won't* gain much credit," &c. ib. "They *won't* make the choice," p. iv. "The reader *won't* learn much from me," * p. 8.

I believe these *won'ts* would be considered as blemishes even in careless conversations: What are they, then, in elaborate compositions? I say *elaborate compositions*, merely upon supposition as what they *ought to be*, consistently with the boasted superiority of this review.

Of mean, flippant, and vulgar phraseology, the following are specimens:—

"It has been said, *(but it was a saying fathered upon the devil)*," &c. p. iv.

"The dust of the hero *is in nothing* better than the dust of any other body."

"If the reader's patience *serves* him to peruse my observations," &c. p. v.

I must confess that reader must have more patience than I have, if it *serves* him to read, without offence, such language as has been produced, and will be produced.

"A very few more words, *with the reader's favour*," ib.

This cant of imploring a reader's favour, has long been expelled from dignified and serious composition.

"And if his pen and his tongue had exactly *tallied* with each other." p. 12.

"I am apt to suspect I have *stumbled upon* what is called," &c. ib.

"*This is an errand for which I have no stomach*," &c. p. 14.

"Whether it is gaining any thing by the change, will *bear a doubt*," p. 17.

"The whole *bulk* and *body* * of which *was* † contained, as it were, in a nut shell, *only these boobies could not crack it, and so lost the kernel*," p. 20.

Is this meant for wit? I envy those who can find it out: Is it meant for humour? He who can enjoy it, must have a keener sense of the humorous than I possess. Is it meant for satire?

Cedite Romani Scriptores, Cedite Grai!

To me, alas! it seems very much like vapid dullness, striving to appear what it is not.

"If you observe it not, the fault lies with you, and not with my author, whose life was devoted to peace, and now from the peaceful grave *etiam mortuus loquitur*: but perhaps you *don't* understand that, *so there's an end of the argument*." p. 20.

Of grammatical inaccuracy the following is a specimen:

"The leading part he took in many memorable events, that will be matter of record in the annals of his time, *give* assurance," &c. p. 7.

Mr. Cumberland may perhaps complain of undue severity; but if he does, he will complain unjustly. Verbal criticism he has himself employed against Mr. Fox's posthumous work. Besides, if a new review was thought necessary, what ought to be its claims to public notice? Not, surely, the mere knowledge of the writers. I know of no pleasure in being told the *name* of a man, who writes badly. It was doubtless expected, that this review would come forth, superior in arrangement and execution, which superiority, added to the novelty, and partial utility, of the nominal responsibility, might have entitled it to a respectful reception. But let it be recollected, that the above examples have been chosen from a very few pages, written by the avowed conductor of the work, and a man who,

* This is, at least, a candid confession.

* An *elegant* pleonasm.

† A gross error of grammar.

in many respects, has earned considerable reputation. Perhaps Mr. Cumberland thinks that *his name* is to act as a talisman, which is to put judgment to sleep, and awe criticism into silence; or else he would hardly have told his readers "that they won't learn much from him;" that "he shall not send them to their books, for he has none within his reach to resort to:" and that "he writes upon an empty table, without authorities to aid him." p. 8. This may be candid, but it surely is not decorous: and if Mr. Cumberland really had nothing to tell, if he could neither instruct nor amuse, I, for one, am of opinion that he would have consulted his reputation by remaining silent.—Nothing but overweening vanity, could tempt him to suppose, that any reader would be pleased with such an explicit avowal of his own inability for the task he had undertaken. The cause of literature will never be benefited by flippancy of style, errors of grammar, and deficiency of knowledge; nor can accumulation of years be a security for that which possesses no intrinsic worth.

Mr. Cumberland has written two other articles in this review; but as it is my intention to examine its contents consecutively, they must remain till the progress of my remarks leads me to them. I might here also advert to some of the opinions promulgated by Mr. Cumberland; but opinion is boundless controversy, and it rarely happens that conviction follows even the most elaborate confutation, or that a man fails to find arguments to support what he has once advanced. I must, however, advert to Mr. Cumberland's denial that Charles the Second's anxiety about, and provision for, his mistresses, when on his death-bed, was an act of virtue. If to do good be a virtue, who shall deny it to the expiring king? Is it Mr. Cumberland's philosophy, first to corrupt and debase, and then to leave your victim to the consequences of your own iniquity? The impulse of passion might impel Charles to seduce: nay, he might have loved and respected the objects of his seduction: yet, it was *not* virtue to shelter them from misery, and to secure them from insult, when he could no longer protect them himself! Mr. Cumberland says he wrote his review upon an "*empty table*:" I wish the Christian volume had lain before him, that it might have purified his moral notions. In my opinion, the distinction of Fox is philosophically accurate, and honorable to his heart:—

"Charles' connection with those ladies might be vicious, but at a moment when that connection was upon the point of being finally and irrecoverably dissolved, to concern himself about their future welfare, and to recommend them to his brother with earnest tenderness, was virtue."

Mr. Cumberland is ridiculous when he says that "no writer," (p. 13.) "should employ notes in his compositions;" but that every thing which is necessary to be known should be woven into the general narrative.—I would ask Mr. Cumberland whether poetry is not often rendered more interesting and more valuable, by illustration? or whether, if the poet alludes to some fact not generally known, his verse would be *improved* by introducing into it the general narrative? Are there not many things in history, in philosophy, in morals, which are usefully comprised in notes, but which would absolutely be a blemish in any other place? Mr. Cumberland supports his opinion by a reference to his own works; but it is to be recollected, that a man's occasion for a store-house, will be in proportion to what he possesses.

There is one remark of Mr. Cumberland's so strikingly condemnatory of the *principle* upon which this review is conducted, that I shall extract it. Speaking of Mr. Fox, he says, "Who, that had enjoyed the partnership of his social hours, and been admitted to inspect his heart, would be so sturdy an enthusiast for impartiality as to sacrifice all the feelings of friendship to the dignity of truth?" Let this be the motto to the *London Review*, and every reader will then know what to expect.

I pass now to some of Mr. Cumberland's coadjutors: names now first heard of, and from whose hands English Literature is to receive salvation.

The first is a *Mr. J. Smith*, who, proudly conscious of his own powers, has chosen, for their theatre, a—— what? I am ashamed to write it—a DOMESTIC COOKERY! I hope, Mr. Editor, your readers are fully aware, how important it is that *such works* should be rescued, from the malignity of anonymous criticism, and how necessary such a review as the present is, to secure, to culinary eloquence and knowledge, its just fame and celebrity. Triumph and rejoice ye *Hannah Glasses*, and ye *John Farleys!* Your immortality is secure, as long as the "London Review" exists: fear the rancour of critics as little as your own fires: sooner shall authors feed upon soups and jellies than your renown wither away: and sooner shall *Oxford dumplings* be preferred to a *green goose pye*, than the "London Review" suffer a cook's glory to be invidiously tarnished.

But to be serious.—Would any person, who had been told (as the whole public were told) what were the reasons for establishing this review, have expected to find *fourteen pages* devoted to a book on cookery? I can assign only one excuse for this, and that is, that this *Mr. J. Smith* accommodated his task to his powers.

But let us see how he has executed his task; for even ignoble labours may be performed with relative excellence. I will readily allow that his language far transcends the vitiated diction of Mr. Cumberland. He at least *writes* correctly; and sometimes, perhaps, with humour: but his attempts at the latter are mostly abortive. He may, himself, be greatly amused by such silliness as the following; but, for my own part, if I smiled at all, it was certainly a smile of contempt:

"'How rarely,' exclaims our authoress in a pathetic tone, 'do we meet with fine melted butter!' This calamity was not overlooked by our immortal bard, whose Moor of Venice bewails his want of that article with tears:

> Unused to the *melting mood*,
> Dropt tears as fast," &c. p. 30.

Any thing more despicably senseless in the form of wit, I never recollect to have seen: and this strain of worthless merriment pervades the greater part of the *criticism*, if I must prostitute the word.

But I have a heavier charge against this *Mr. J. Smith*, and which affects the very principles of the "London Review;" as the bulwark which is to secure literature from anonymous misrepresentation and malignity.—Will it be believed, then, that in this very article, as gross an instance of wilful prevarication is to be found as can be produced from the pages of the meanest hireling of the press? Yet it is so, as the following will prove:—

"She informs us, that, 'to make home the sweet refuge of a husband fatigued by intercourse with a jarring world, to be his enlightened companion, and the chosen friend of his heart, these are woman's duties,' and adds, *in the same breath*, 'candles made in cool weather are best,'"—p. 33.

Would it not be imagined, from the expression *in the same breath*, that the writer, or compiler, of this "Domestic Cookery" had actually joined two such incongruous subjects together in the same page? Upon referring to the volume, however, I find that FIFTEEN PAGES separate the one from the other! Is this the candour and integrity that are to be expected from *avowed* criticisms? What author, what work, might not be rendered ridiculous and contemptible, by uniting two topics of discussion, which are separated, in the volume itself, *fifteen* pages from each other, and representing them in the review as nearly contiguous? But *Mr. J. Smith* is not contented: he goes still further; and adds,

"Talents here find themselves placed in the *same sentence* with treacle; custards are *coupled* with conjugal fidelity; and moral duties with macaroni." ib.

This is UTTERLY FALSE: and tho' *Mr. J. Smith* has not been ashamed to put his name to such wilful misquotation, I feel a sense of shame that any man should do so. The design is, evidently, to injure. The fact is, that the volume in question contains some judicious preliminary observations upon that sort of educa-

tion which best qualifies a woman to fulfil domestic duties; and, *afterwards*, a few general directions respecting household cares are given: but *Mr. J. Smith* has, most illiberally and most disingenuously, represented the one and the other as being confusedly mingled together. This is, I think, a specimen, of what may be expected from avowed criticism: and the insignificance of the volume itself can be no justification of wilful falsehood. I believe it would not be easy to produce, from *anonymous* criticism, *such* an instance of deception.

I pass now to the third article in this Review, which is Walter Scott's edition of *Dryden's Works*; and the criticism on which is written by Mr. Pye.

Generally speaking, I should be inclined to consider this as the least exceptionable part of the present number. Though neither learning, nor wit, nor much judgment, are displayed; there is at least blameless mediocrity, and a knowledge of the subject sometimes superior to the work reviewed. But the want of critical acumen is conspicuous; passages are quoted as excellent, which contain much to condemn. For example, what Mr. Scott means by the following, I cannot say:—

"When James I. ascended the throne of England, Shakspeare was in the zenith of his reputation, and England possessed other poets inferior to Shakspeare alone; or, indeed, the *higher order* of whose plays may claim to be ranked," &c.

To me, the expression of *higher order*, as here applied, seems to have no meaning, or at least a very confused one.

Was Mr. Pye insensible of the errors contained in the following. If he was, the matter is explained; but if he was not, it surely became him to point them out, and not pronounce the passage a "masterly" one:—

"A sedulous scholar might often approach nearer to the *dead letter** of Virgil, and give an exact, distinct, sober-minded idea of the *meaning and scope*† of particular passages. Trapp, Pitt, and others have done so; but the *essential spirit*‡ of poetry is so volatile, that it escapes during such an operation, like the life of the poor criminal whom the ancient anatomist is said to have dissected alive, in order to ascertain the seat of the soul. The carcase indeed is presented to the English reader, but the *animatory*§ vigour is no more."

Nothing, surely, but inability to discover these errors, could suffer them to pass unnoticed. But I have already trespassed upon the limits of a single communication, and shall reserve my further remarks for another letter.

I remain, &c.

ARISTARCHUS.

Oxford, March 4, 1809.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* COMMERCE *of* FRANCE *with the* OTTOMAN EMPIRE *and the* BARBARIAN STATES.

[*Concluded from p.* 102.]

A NEW turn given to the trade by Colbert had a most decided influence upon its future prosperity; this was, his granting protection and affording encouragement to the dawning manufactures of *Londrins*, or London cloths, as they are called, which are to this day carried on in Languedoc. At the suggestion of this minister, the states of the last-mentioned province granted a bounty of ten francs upon every piece of cloth made within its limits. From the prolongation of this encouragement to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and its extension to new manufactures of a similar kind, the most unlooked-for success resulted: the Turks conceived a strong partiality towards the cloths of Languedoc; and, notwithstanding the attempts of the English to depreciate their sale, greedily bought them up.

In 1720, the plague broke out in the Levant; the commerce of Marseilles was interrupted; and the branch of industry, of which we have been

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* A vulgar expression.

† A pleonasm. ‡ Ditto.

§ An unauthorised word.

speaking, did not recover its wonted vigour till 1725. In fine, the treaty of 1740; the regulations of the month of January 1759, which decreed that the merchants of all the provinces and different ports of France should be permitted to export their merchandize directly to the Levant; and the ordonance of 1781, are the principal public acts which at present regulate the trade between France and the Ottoman empire. By a regulation, however, of April 1785, it is settled, that, during war, foreigners shall be allowed to trade from Marseilles to the Levant.

From the foregoing detail of facts, it will be pretty evident that, subsequently to the establishment of the Turkish empire at Constantinople, it is not possible to suppose that the commerce between France and the Levant could have been important till the 18th century. At the end of the 15th century, neither goats'-hair nor cottons (at present, articles of vast consideration), formed any part of the Levant returns. Could this commerce have been in a flourishing state in the 16th century, during the long minority of Henry Second's children, in the midst of factious feuds, when the Venetians and the English became participators of it, and whilst internal commotions stopped the sources of France's prosperity? Could it have been in a state of activity in the time of Maria de Medicis, who favoured every species of abuse, the venality of the consuls' deputies, and those exactions which vanished on Colbert's adopting the salutary measures already recorded? Was the early part of Louis Fourteenth's reign calculated to ensure this commerce brilliant success; when that monarch's infidelity towards the Porte caused the Dutch and the Genoese to be made partakers of the commerce of the Ottoman empire? In point of fact, during Colbert's administration, France did not possess, in its cloths, means sufficiently extensive for exchanging or bartering with the Levant, and for excluding other nations from the trade.

The picture which French commerce, at the end of Louis XIV's reign, presents us with, is well adapted to confirm us in our persuasion of the Ottoman trade's trifling importance prior to the 18th century, although it was, perhaps, then one of the most considerable branches of French traffic. But, previously to entering upon the analysis of this branch of trade, it will be proper to give a summary statement of a few historical facts relative to the commerce of France with the Barbarian Nations, which is closely connected with that of the Levant.

In 1560, two Provincials obtained permission from the Moor, who governed Algiers, to form an establishment for carrying on the coral fishery at a place since called Bastion de France, on condition of their making an adequate return for his condescension. This establishment, destroyed about two years afterwards by the Turkish corsairs, was regenerated, and was destroyed anew by the Algerines in 1597. In 1604, on a renewal of their treaties with the Porte, the French obtained leave for carrying on the coral fishery in the Algerine seas; and, profiting by the harmony which subsisted between them and the Algerines under Louis XIII, they rebuilt a fort, in 1637, on the site of the Bastion de France. The Algerines, however, commenced hostilities against the settlers, even in opposition to the mandates of the Grand Seignor: and these they persevered in till 1668, when Louis XIV compelled them to beg a truce.—Nevertheless, it was not till 1694 that several merchants, who, under the name of Heli, engaged in the commerce of the northern coasts of Africa, obtained a charter, entituled, *Concession d'Afrique*, signed by the Dey, the Divan, and the Militia of Algiers, granting them the exclusive and interminable privilege of carrying on the coral fishery in the Algerine seas, and that of trafficking in wool, wax, hides, tallow, and other species of merchandise, on various parts of the coast. This charter was ratified at every change which took place in the French African Company. In 1712, it was transferred to a new association, with the addition of a fresh exclusive privilege in respect to the trade of the coast of Barbary. The East India Company afterwards obtained this privilege for the term

of twenty-four years, from the 1st of January, 1719; but, in 1730, they petitioned the king to recal the grant. It was then disposed of for ten years, in November, 1730, to James Auriol and his associates, merchants of Marseilles. This privilege being expired in 1740, a new company was instituted under the title of the African Company. An article of the edict of 1741, which formed the basis of its creation, stipulated that the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce should take upon its own account 300,000 francs, out of 1,200,000 francs, which was the amount of the company's funds, and should guarantee the payment of the dividend, or the interest of 900 francs more.

At the end of Louis XIV's reign, the imports from the Levant and Barbarian Nations into France amounted to 3,400,000 francs. At the time of the Revolution, their amount was 37,700,000 francs, thus classed:—1st, 1,500,000 francs for linen cloth, and different species of Levant stuffs; 2dly, 29,000,000 francs for wool, cotton, silk, hides, skins, and goats' hair; and, 3dly, 7,200,000 francs, being the amount of wheat, rye, vegetables, olive-oil, and Levant Coffee.

The exports of France for the Levant and States of Barbary, amounted, at the end of Louis XIV's reign, to no more than 2,000,000 francs.—At the epoch of the Revolution, their value was raised to 25,600,000 francs, and may be divided into four classes: 1st, 8,100,000 francs for coffee, sugar, and spirits; 2dly, 3,200,000 francs for indigo, drugs, and dye-woods; 3dly, 9,300,000 francs for *London cloths*, hosiery, silken handkerchiefs, and other articles of silk; 4thly, 5,000,000 francs for gold and silver money, such as sequins, piastres, talari or karagrouk, German specie.

In making these computations we should not forget the advantages which France derives from its trade with the Levant, such as the profits of freight both to and from the Levant, and between the Levantine ports, the profits gained by merchants and adventurers settled at Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, and the profits arising from Levant goods sold to foreigners, which are generally supposed to be about 6,000,000 francs per annum. To these may be added the profits gained by the manufacturers of Languedoc, and the dealers in wool, &c. The balance of trade, resulting from this commerce, is always in favour of France.

Miscellaneous Philological Observations.

Sir,

THE word *Orc* has been used by several poetic writers, but without any exact definition being attached to it. *Orca est genus marinæ belluæ maximum.*—Pompeius Festus. The name of the Orcades, or Orkney islands, is derived from this word; *Inis-orc*, or, as it is written in Macpherson's Ossian, *Inistore*, was the ancient name of Mainland the largest of them, and signifies the island of orcs or whales. Massinger, in the Roman actor, has,

> —— the sea, spouted into the air
> By the angry *orc*.

Milton uses the word in nearly the same sense,—

> The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mews clang

In Ariosto, the sea-monster that appears to devour Angelica at the island of the Ebudæ (Hebrides), is "a dreadful *orc*." Hoole, in a note on this passage, says, "the word *orca* in the Italian has no particular signification; it is applied to any monster or creature of the imagination: in the 17th book, *orco* is used for a dreadful and deformed giant."

It is a singular circumstance, noticed by La Pérouse, that, in the language of the inhabitants of Tchoka or Sagalien island, in the gulph of Tartary, the word *ship* signifies a ship; and of their numerals, *loo* and *tree*, are two and three. In the vocabulary of their language, a further, though more indistinct, resemblance to the English may be found in the words *chiv*, the eye; *aon*, the tongue; *he*, yea or yes.

It would require less exertion of fancy to form, upon this coincidence, an hypothesis supposing a connection between the Tchokans and the English, than to deduce the population of America from the Welsh, because

penguin, the name of a bird that frequents the coast of South America, signifies *white head* in Welsh, particularly as the bird is black about the head; so that, if its Cambrian appellation be admitted, it must have been called *lucus a non lucendo*. It probably derived its name from the Latin *pinguis*, fat, on account of its oily nature.

Cesari, in the Sanscreet language, is a lion, so called from its mane; *cesa* and *cesara* signifying hair. Etymologists may decide whether Cæsar and Cæsaries have any affinity with those Indian words. Though Shakspeare cannot be supposed to have had any knowledge of the Sanscreet, an association of ideas, connecting the name of Cæsar with that of the monarch of the woods, seems to have dictated the following passage in his Julius Cæsar:—

> ——— Danger knows full well
> That *Cæsar* is more dangerous than he,
> We were two *lions* littered on a day,
> And I the elder and more terrible.

But Cæsar was bald. In the next article, it will be seen that *esero*, in the language of the original inhabitants of the Canary islands, supposed to have been settled by the Carthaginians, signifies *strong*. Query: is there any connection between this and Ἰσχυρὸς, the Greek for strong? or has the circumstance of the strength of Sampson lying in his *hair*, any thing to do with the Sanscreet name for a lion? That the Sanscreet has some affinity with the Latin may be deduced from their adjective, *paras*, *para*, *param*, the three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, for pure or holy, Latin, *purus*, *pura*, *purum*. *Nav*, a ship, in Sanscreet; *navis*, Latin, &c.

From Glas's account of the Canary islands.—"The name of this island (Ferro) before the arrival of John de Betancour, was *Esero*, which signifies, in the language of its ancient inhabitants, strong. When the Spaniards shewed them iron, they found it exceeding every thing in strength, therefore they called it esero; and, afterwards, when they began to speak the Castilian language, they called iron indifferently by the name of esero or *hierro*, which last is the Spanish word for that metal; so that they at last translated the real name of the island Esero, into the Spanish one Hierro, which it retains to this day. But the Portuguese and some others, following their own dialect, call it Ferro; and some will have it that the natives call it Fer, though there is no proof of this assertion." It is very singular that, in the Teutonic dialects, the name of iron should approach almost to identity with the Canarian word for strong; whilst, in the other European languages, the Latin ferrum, or Spanish hierro, seems to be the proximate root. Iron is in German, *eiser*; in Dutch, *yzer*; in Spanish, *hierro*; in English, *iron*; in Swedish, *iärn*; in Latin, *ferrum*; in French, *fer*; in Portuguese, *ferro*.

"You may immerge it in the ocean and it will stand," said the French friseur to Sterne, who has in his inimitable humourous manner, introduced this as an instance of the turgidity with which the French express themselves in the most common occurrences of life; the ideas of an English barber, says he, would have gone no farther than to dip the wig into a pail of water. Similarly pompous and bloated is the French word *Scaphandre*, derived from Σκαφθωσι, *effossum esse*, to be hollowed out, and Ανὴρ, *vir*, a man; quasi dicitur, an excavated or hollow man; Anglice, a cork-jacket.

> Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

In the ancient books of the Hindoos, the following passage occurs:—"Fire is not satiated with wood, nor the ocean with rivers, nor death with all beings, nor woman with man." Compare this with Solomon, Proverbs, chap. xxx. ver. 15 and 16.—"There are three things that are not satiated, yea four things that say not it is enough. The grave, and the barren womb, the earth that is not filled with water, and the fire that saith not, it is enough."

The verb *trend* has been considered as an improper, or only a nautically

technic term, a corruption of *tend*. Johnson, however, cites Dryden's authority, and it is to be found in as old a book as Purchas's Pilgrimage, printed, London, 1613. In book xi. chap. 7. p. 715, speaking of Quiros's account of his discoveries, it is said, "these regions trend even as high as the equinoctial." Dampier uses the word frequently in his Voyages:—Conversing with a seaman on this head, he said, he knew no difference between the use of trend and tend, unless it were that the latter is more generally used in a positive and present sense, and the former in a conjectural and future sense; as, "the land that we are now abreast of *tends* in a direction north and south, but that which is farther ahead *trends* towards the north-east."

Distinction of the words *worth* and *value*:—Worth is intrinsic value: Value is relative worth. H.

For the Universal Magazine.

On Saxon Churches *in* Kent.

THE antiquaries have long admired the east window, and the ornamented arch, over the door going into Barfreston church, in Kent; and the curious traveller still continues to visit them as the choice remains of Saxon architecture: but their antiquity may be questioned upon good authority; although it must be acknowledged that the authority hath been doubted by Mr. Denne, in the 8th volume of the Archælogia, in his remarks on the words Ecclesia and Presbyter, used by the Norman surveyors in Kent.

In the reign of William the First, Barfreston was a place of no note; neither was there any building to attract their notice, nor were there hardly any inhabitants, and their Record plainly shows it; for they say,

"Radulf de Curbespine ten̄ de Eps uñ Jugū in Barfreston. Ibi una paupcula mulier redd III Den, & uñ obolū val, & Valuit sep̄ X Sol, hoc Jugū."

Which is,—Ralph Curbespine [or Crookshorne] held of the Bishop one yoke in Barfreston. There was a poor woman who paid three-pence farthing. The value of the yoke separately was ten shillings.

If there had been any villins, borderers, or servants, they certainly would have been recorded; as it appears to have been their general custom throughout the whole county of Kent to mention the number in each class; and where they are all entirely omitted, we may safely conclude, that there could not be any necessity for a church.

If we can rise above our hypotheses, and suffer ourselves to be guided in plain cases by the Doomsday Book, we shall discover which are not Saxon churches, if we cannot exactly tell which were erected by Saxon masons. Hypotheses, though generally received, frequently want probing; and, to support the opinion that the pointed arch is not to be found in any Saxon church in England, it hath been asserted, that, if there be not a church mentioned at any given place by the Norman surveyors, we are not to consider it as a certain rule, that there was not one; and perhaps it may not in some other counties, as Dugdale says there were some omitted in Warwickshire.

Faversham, in Kent, is produced to prove that they did not proceed by any general plan for recording all churches, as they omitted the principal one in that manor. As a proof of this we are informed that Faversham was given by the king, with all its tenths and produce, to the monks of Christ's Church, A. D. 1070; but in the volumes of the Norman Survey it is written:—

"In Lest de Wawarlet in Favershant Hund.

"Rex. W. ten̄ Favershant p VII solins se defend. Tra ē XVII Car. In Dnio sunt II. Ibi XXX Villi cu XL Bord hnt. XXIIII Car. Ibi V servi, & I Molin de XX^{s} & II ac ptu. Silva C. porc, & pastura silva XXXI solid. & II Den. Mercatus de IIII Lib. & II salinæ de III sol & II Den; & in Cantura, Civitate III Hagæ de XX Denar.

"Ad hoc m. ptu in totis valirent T. R. E. LX Lib. V sol min. post LX Lib. modo, val, qter XX^{ti} Lib."

The English:—King William

holds Faversham, which is taxed at 7 solins. The land 17 carucates. In domain 2 carucates. There were 30 villins, with 40 borderers having 24 carucates. There were 5 servants, and 1 mill of 20 shillings and 2 acres of land belonging to it. Wood for 100 hogs; and woody pasture worth 31s. and 2 pence. A market worth 4 pounds. 2 salt-works valued at 3s. and 2 pence; and in the city of Canterbury, 3 cottages worth 20 pence.

The total value of this manor, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, was 60 pounds within 5 shillings; afterwards 60 pounds; now 80 pounds.

As we do not find either the words Ecclesia or Presbyter in this record, we may rest satisfied that the Saxons did not build a church at Faversham; nor had the king disposed of the manor A. D. 1070, as mentioned by Thorne. There must have been some error creeped into the text of Thorne's Chronicle, through the negligence of transcribers; or he might mistake the time of the grant for a confirmation of it by one of the popes. I do not think that the authenticity of Doomsday Book is to be questioned upon the single unsupported evidence of a monkish writer, who might have some view in antedating the gift to his church, which might not have been given by any deed at the time.

As the churches of Preston, and Ospringe, were built when the survey was taken, and both of them adjoining to Faversham, there could at that time be but little occasion for another church so near them; and if there had been one, no reason can be offered why it should be omitted, as they recorded about 130 churches in Kent when the survey was taken. If we reckon only seventy hundreds in the county, there were then nearly two churches to each hundred; but several of them were in the towns.

Extracts taken from the Doomsday Book, while it was locked up in the Exchequer, ought to be received with caution; for Mr. Hasted, in his History of Kent, says, there is no church recorded at Hollingbourne, but there is one mentioned at Hollingford, which is the same place.

It does not appear that there was any church between Dover and Thanet when the survey was made; but there was one belonging to Saint Mildred at Minster, and two in the manor of Monkton. The present parish church is a part of the original building, but the other at Villawood hath long since been left to be mouldered away by time.

As the inhabitants of Thanet were remote from any town or market, the monks obtained a grant for a fair, to accommodate them when they came to worship on the festival of their patron saint. As the people came from a considerable distance on such joyous occasions, and sometimes assembled in large numbers, this induced the lords of different franchises, and the abbots and priors of religious houses, to procure grants to hold fairs within their own precincts, and an intimate connection was formed between religion, festivity, and commerce.

The ecclesiastical fairs were as well adapted for the king's officers to collect his taxes on the articles purchased, as they were for supplying the wants of the people: for either the mass-priest, or the bailiff of the lord of the franchise, could be their voucher, and they could bear testimony to each other, that they had bought their goods at the fair, if they were questioned at their Baronial-court how they came by them.

On the opposite side of the great æstuary which separated Thanet from East Kent, our Saxon ancestors built a collegiate church within the Roman fortress, which they called Raculf-minster, in the hundred of the same name. Tradition tells us, that Ethelbert, the first Christian king in Kent, was interred in this church under an arch in the south aisle. This may be considered as a Saxon building, and we have the following account of it in the Doomsday Book:—

"Ipse Archieps teñ Raculf p VIII sol se defend. Trā ē XXX Car. In Dnio sunt III Car. & q^{t} XX & X Villi cū XX Bord hnt. XXVII Car. Ibi Ælcla & Molin, XXV Den, & una Piscaria.

"In totis valent T. E. R. valuit hoc m. XIIII Lib. Qdo recp similer, & m^{o} XXXV Lib. sup hoc Archieps VII Lib. VII sol."

Which is:—The Archbishop holds Raculf, and it was taxed at 8 solins. The land was 20 carucates. In domain there were 3 carucates and 90 villins having 17 carucates. There was a church, and a mill valued at 25 pence, and a fishery.

This manor was valued in the time of King Edward the Confessor at 14 pounds, when the archbishop received it at 35 pounds, and over and above this sum he received 7 pounds 7 shillings.

The sea hath been for several centuries making encroachments on this manor; and it was so reduced many years ago, that the hundred of Raculf was added to the hundred of Blenegate. The church still remains, with its two spires, a conspicuous mark for sailors in their passage to the Thames; but the sea is rapidly approaching towards the foundation, and the inhabitants behold the remains of their ancestors washed away by the raging of the waves, without attempting to prevent it. If the sea can be stopped by art from going into the marshes, surely it might be hindered from taking away the church at a much easier expence than the building a new one. As the inhabitants are reduced to a small village and a few farm-houses, a brief might as well be obtained to preserve a church as to build one.

When it is considered that there are only about thirty churches recorded in the Doomsday Book in the lathes of Saint Augustine and Shipway, and that many of them may have undergone great alterations, it may be necessary for the antiquary and the architect to judge with caution before they declare which are Saxon and which Norman buildings.

In the two lathes above-mentioned the following churches are recorded in the Doomsday Book; viz. Alkham, Aldington, Bilington, Bourne, Barham, Blackbourne, Chislet, Dover, Denton, Folkstone, Gomersham, Hardes, Hithe, Liminge, Litebourne, Monkton, Minster, Mersham, Newington, Orlesnestone, Ore, Prestone, Piteham, Raculf, Romney-Old, Sibertswarlt, Standflete, Stockingbarge, Sesalter, Wi.

Whoever examines the architecture of these ancient churches with an unprejudiced eye, will not only find the style of the workmanship vary in different edifices, but in one and the same building. He will see the disproportioned and the irregular base, the massive and the slender columns, with plain or indented stones or ornamented capitals, with semicircular or pointed arches, in the aisles, the doors, and the windows.

When facts stare us in the face, and shew us the semicircular and the pointed arch in our most ancient churches, and in the same edifice, it will be in vain to have recourse to rebuilding and repairing to support an opinion which appears not to have any good foundation. I have been told, that the pointed arch may be seen at Catalonia in Spain, in a bridge built by the Romans. It hath been said, that palaces were built in Italy, in the ninth and tenth centuries, with elliptic arches, and they were certainly introduced into churches in England prior to the Norman conquest. This may be proved by examining several churches in the foregoing list; and there are probably many others recorded in the Doomsday Book which have the same kind of arch, and built by Saxon architects.

If your Hartford Correspondent, Mr. Editor, can conveniently examine the churches in the city of York, as there are five mentioned in Doomsday Book, and particularly St. Cuthbert, St. Andrew, and St. Martin, he may, perhaps, find a deviation from the semicircular arch, either in the aisles, the doors, or the windows, of one of them. If he should find the elliptic arch in any of them, this will be one proof, among many more, that the Saxons made use of it; and, if he will publish the result of his inquiry in your Magazine, it may be the means of helping us over a difficulty, which hath puzzled our antiquaries and our architects for many years.

The Absurdity *of* Milton maintained.

Sir,

I AM willing to admit the ingenuity displayed by your Correspondent P. (see p. 100, last Number), in defence

of Milton. His *reading* is certainly plausible; but I would turn his attention to one particular. The line of Milton is,

"And in the *lowest* deep a *lower* deep."

Now, Sir, if a man were to say, "at the *furthest* extremity of such a road, you will find a *further* extremity," he would, I apprehend, be considered as deviating into a palpable absurdity: and, if the said remark happened to be made by a native of Ireland, would it not be deemed *natural*? So, when Milton talks of a deep *lower* than the *lowest* deep, I must contend that the expression is absurd, because it is, in effect, impossible. I repeat, that the interpretation of your Correspondent is ingenious; but, looking merely to the expressions, how will he reconcile such a contradiction?

I remain, Sir, &c.

A. B.

Canterbury, March 7, 1809.

OBSERVATIONS *on* GRAMMAR.

Sir,

THE study of the English language occupies so important a place in a liberal education, that every attempt to improve the grammar of it demands the most serious attention. If the following remarks, on a very exceptionable part, have any merit in themselves, the author can have no doubt they will acquire additional force on the pages of the Universal Magazine.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

WM. TASE.

36, Lower Sloan-street, Chelsea, March 1, 1809.

DISCITE JUSTITIAM MONITI:
Hear, and be just.

Of all the grammatical divisions of words, that which is most obnoxious to censure is the class of adjective pronouns. To prove the fallacy of this division, I need not separately examine every word which it is made to embrace, since a consideration of one of them will answer every rational end. There is a principle by which questions of this kind may always be determined; and from the particular word to which I shall apply that principle, it may easily be *transferred to any other.*

Grammar divides words into nine sorts. This distribution is presumed to embrace every word in the language, and consequently there is none which does not belong to one or other of these divisions. To enter into the merits of this arrangement, or to ascertain the nature of each of the parts of speech, would be inconsistent with the present subject; I therefore proceed to remark, that "all those words that are used instead of nouns as their substitutes or representatives," are referred to one class, and distinguished by the term of pronouns. Hence, it is evident, that *pronoun* is, merely, the grammatical name of those words which are used in the above manner, and, consequently, that no word can be properly called a pronoun, unless it "stand instead of a noun as its substitute or representative." That this principle is a true one, and justly applied, few will pretend to deny; but lest those who "do not profess much grammatical knowledge" should refuse to plead to my *ipse dixit*, I shall quote a passage from Mr. Murray, which will establish the principle beyond evasion. After having proposed some mechanical methods, to assist children in discovering the classes of words, that grammarian observes, that, although "the observations which have been made, to aid learners in distinguishing the parts of speech from one another, may afford them some small assistance, it will certainly be much more instructive *to distinguish them by the* DEFINITIONS, *and an accurate knowledge of their nature.*"

The principle by which the reader is to decide being so fully established, it remains only to apply it to the word we shall propose, and to enquire whether the word *that* be a pronoun in such applications as "Give me *that* book." Now, as the class of pronouns is composed of those words only "which are used instead of nouns, as their substitutes or representatives;" it inevitably follows, if the word *that* be not so used, that it is not a pronoun. The question is now brought to the tribunal of the

senses, and from the decision they make, there can be no appeal. It is not expected that any one will assert, that, on these principles, *that* is here a pronoun; because then it must have an antecedent; and I cannot believe that such a chimæra ever buzzed in the *vacuum* of any one.

An observation on the phrase "Give me *them* books," (a breach of grammar which too frequently obtains) will confirm what has been advanced; for, surely it will be admitted, that as *books* cannot properly be added to *them*, because *them* is a pronoun, and always used instead of some noun, so, *those (the plural of* THAT) may be used here; because it is not used instead of a noun, and is not a pronoun.

Having shewn that in such applications as "Give me *that* book," the word *that* is not a pronoun, I shall now briefly endeavour to prove, that it is an article. "An article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to shew how far their signification extends." The deciding principle has been already laid down, and the reader has only to apply the question. Does not *that* point out the substantive books, and shew how far its signification extends? Though the affirmative of this proposition is cogent and conclusive, it admits of other arguments equally strong. The word *that* or *the* in applications similar to the one advanced, may be used indifferently, and, whether we say "Give me *that* book," or "Give me *the* book," the meaning conveyed is precisely the same. Thus, in our version of the New Testament, which preserves the spirit and *literal* meaning of the original, we find the Greek article ὁ sometimes rendered *the* and sometimes *that*. Hence, it is evident, that *the* and *that* are synonimous terms; and, as *the* is confessedly an article, *that* must be so too; for it is an axiom, not confined merely to geometry, that *things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each other*.

Before I dismiss this subject, suffer me, for a moment, to consider the inconsistencies into which we must be betrayed in supporting a contrary opinion. Dr. Lowth's definition of *this* and *that* is *similar in sense to his definition of the article*. "*This* and *that*," says he, "are called Definitive Pronouns, because they define and limit the extent of the common name, or general term, to which they refer or are joined;" and, speaking of the article, "it is of the nature of both the articles to determine and limit the thing spoken of." I leave the candid reader to determine, if these definitions be not alike in sense, and whether this similarity be not a most decided confirmation of what I have advanced.

WM. TASE.

OBSERVATIONS *on a* PASSAGE *in* CICERO'S "DE ORATORE."

Sir,

READING Cicero *de Oratore* the other day, I met with the following passage, which seems to me to make a difficulty where there is none. Alluding to the different degrees of study and labour necessary to attain a proficiency in various pursuits, he adds,—

"Quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia cæterarum artium studia ferè reconditis, atque abditis, è fontibus hauriuntur: dicendi autem omnis ratio in medio posita, communi quodam in usu, atque in hominum more et sermone versatur: ut in cæteris id maximè excellat, quod longissimè sit ab imperitorum intelligentiâ, sensuque dijunctum; in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum sit à vulgari genere orationis, atque à consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere."

Now, Sir, the cause of the difference which Cicero states, seems to me to be very obvious. A Poem, for instance, tho' presented in an entire state to the world, has been composed, perhaps, at intervals of days, months, and even years: but an orator must have a comprehensive and capacious mind; and in this, though oratory be, in kind, analogous to conversation, yet it differs in degree; the latter being carried on by short flights, and the former a continued display of matter and words.

If this explanation meet with your approbation, I shall be glad to see it inserted in your publication; and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

B.

Chapter Coffee-House, March 1, 1809.

Some PARTICULARS *relative to the* CONQUEST *and* POSSESSION *of* BRAZIL *by the* DUTCH, *in the Seventeenth Century.*

[Continued from p. 107]

ON the last day of May, 1627, *Hein* sailed from *Spiritu Sancto*. He divided his squadron into three divisions. One was dispatched to *Rio de la Plata*; a second received orders to cruise before *Rio Janeiro*; and, with the third, the admiral made *Bahia*. Running up the bay, he cast anchor near fort *Tapagipe*, where he took, plundered, and burnt, two of the enemy's ships, together with some smaller vessels. Of more importance than the booty obtained, was the intelligence got from the prisoners taken on this occasion, that there were five or six loaded ships secured in a creek higher up the river. This induced the admiral to send two of his smaller vessels, with all the boats of the fleet, to attack them. The enemy were soon discovered in the act of warping their ships still farther up. The Dutch attacked them, but were repulsed, and returned to the admiral. On the following day he directed the attack to be renewed with a considerable reinforcement. The Portuguese had, in the mean time, warped up still higher, and had been also reinforced by a detachment of one hundred and fifty soldiers from the garrison. In the engagement that ensued, the Dutch did not succeed till they were led on by *Hein* himself, who could not remain inactive, and made himself master of the largest Portuguese ship, the whole crew of which, with the exception of three boys, were put to the sword. Two other ships were captured. There were two or three more lying higher up in the creek, but, on account of the narrowness of the channel, they could not be got at; and the admiral determined to bring away the three that were taken without loss of time, which was an enterprise of no little difficulty, as it was upwards of four leagues to the mouth of the creek, which ran with many windings. In the engagement, the Portuguese lost upwards of one hundred and fifty killed. Thirteen is the number acknowledged on the side of their opponents.

Whilst, on the following day, the 13th of June, the prizes were falling down the creek, the largest grounded, fell over, and bilged, so that her whole cargo was lost. The enemy had, in the mean time, in order to impede the retreat of the Dutch, sunk a vessel, which had been plundered but abandoned by them, at the entrance of the creek. They had likewise thrown up a breastwork upon a rising ground along the bank; and the governor of Bahia, trusting that the rashness of the Dutch admiral had led him completely into his toils, had mustered all the forces, as well regulars as militia, which the place afforded, and had taken post at the above-mentioned breastworks, in full confidence of an easy victory, and ample revenge for the insults and disasters he had suffered at the hands of these adventurous foes. The steady coolness and undaunted courage, however, of Admiral *Hein* overcame all these difficulties. On account of the narrow channel and shoal water, it was necessary to warp the vessels all the way down, and the people in the boats were, of course, all the while exposed to the fire of their adversaries. The admiral directed stanchions to be fixed on the gunnels of the boats, on which were spread the hides which were found on board the captured vessels, with which he also caused the sides of the larger ships to be guarded; and after personally inspecting and buoying the entrance, to point out a passage for the boats clear of the ship that had been sunk, in which occupation he was exposed to the most galling fire from the enemy's entrenchment, he directed some of the boats to precede and keep up a fire of musquetry against the enemy, and protect the others employed in towing the ships. In this manner, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, they succeeded in extricating themselves, the hides proving a great safeguard, all the balls which struck them either falling harmless or getting entangled in them. By indefatigable exertion they got clear out towards evening, and joined the main body of their fleet in the bay on the following day, where they unloaded their prizes at their leisure, and in despite of the

boats and threats of the Portuguese. From two deserters it was ascertained that the enemy had lost in all, by this enterprise, nearly four hundred men.

The admiral was joined, whilst lying in the bay, by the other divisions of his fleet, with the prizes they had taken; and, on the 14th of July, set sail for Europe, leaving, however, Commodore *Bankert* with some small vessels to cruise on the coast. A fortnight afterwards the fleet anchored at the island of *Fernando Noronha*, where they obtained considerable refreshments in fish; and which island abounds with aquatic birds and pigeons, as well as goats, introduced there by the Spaniards. On the 11th of August they left this island, and arrived in Holland on the 31st of Oct. having, on their passage, captured a vessel from *Pernambucco*, laden with sugar, tobacco, and Brazil wood.

The next expedition against Brazil was undertaken in the following year, 1628, under the command of *Dirk Van Uitgeest*, with twelve ships, but which terminated only in the capture of a number of prizes, with which the fleet returned to Holland in the month of April, 1629. In the year after it was that the Dutch acquired a solid footing in Brazil, by the conquest of the city of *Olinda* and capitania of *Pernambucco*. In October 1629, *Van Uitgeest* sailed from the Texel with a fleet of nine ships, and joined a squadron under the command of Admiral *Loncq* at *St. Vincents*, one of the Cape Verde islands, where, in the month of November, a day of fasting and prayer for the success of the enterprise was solemnly observed on board the Dutch fleet. The whole assembled force amounted to sixty-nine sail, of which fifty-two were ships, and thirteen smaller vessels, on board of which were 3,500 land troops. They left *St. Vincents* the day after Christmas-day, but met with many severely untoward circumstances. Not a week after they had been at sea elapsed, before upwards of eight hundred men were on the sick list. Calms and contrary winds impeded them under and about the equator, which they did not pass till the 23d of January, 1630. Before the end of that month the number of sick increased to upwards of twelve hundred; and the deaths were very near upon two hundred and fifty.

On the 3d of February, they came in sight of the coast of Brazil, in the latitude of 7° S. General *Loncq* hoped to have immediately landed, but was driven off to sea again by a violent storm. On the fifteenth, however, he came again in sight of the coast of *Pernambucco*, having, in the mean time, taken two vessels, one laden with slaves and the other with wine. Upon approaching the capital, *Olinda*, he made preparations for landing, for which 2,100 soldiers and 700 seamen were put in readiness under the command of Colonel *Van Wardenburgh*, on board of sixteen small vessels, and two battalions of the troops were embarked in nine others as a reserve. The whole fleet then run in, favoured both by wind and tide, abreast of the fort *Sea-Recife*, against which they opened a heavy fire, whilst the small craft, destined to sail up to the town at high water, upon proceeding were stopped short, the enemy having, upon receiving timely notice of the attack, sunk several ships in the entrance of the harbour. Disappointed here, Colonel *Van Wardenburgh* effected a landing with his troops on the open beach, and, after defeating a body of Portuguese troops, entered the city of *Olinda*, pell mell, with the fugitives. The hopes entertained of making a valuable booty here were frustrated, the inhabitants having chiefly fled and taken with them their most portable riches. Sugar, wine, and such cumbrous articles, were all that were found. The governor, *Albuquerque*, in his retreat, had set fire to the warehouses on the mole, in which, according to report, there were 17,000 chests of sugar and a very large quantity of Brazil wood. He likewise burnt twenty ships and barks in the harbour; and the damage was estimated by the Portuguese at two millions of ducats.—The magazine, which escaped, was found to contain a large quantity of ammunition, arms, &c. Though the town was thus mastered, it was not till the 2d of March, and after considerable loss, that the surrounding fortresses of the *Sea Recife*, the *Land Recife*, *St. George*, and *Baretto*, were

subdued. After which, a general thanksgiving day was appointed and celebrated, for the success of the arms of the states. This was shortly after followed by the conquest of the island of *Antonio Vaz*, and the capture of several ships laden with sugar, tobacco, and other articles. Soon after three commissioners, sent from Holland to settle the civil government of the place and its surrounding territory, arrived, with a reinforcement to the fleet of nine sail; and the Dutch dominion was placed in *Pernambucco* upon a solid and apparently permanent footing.

They seemed now satisfied with their acquisition, and, excepting an abortive attempt made in 1633 upon *Maragnon*, they occupied themselves in organizing and improving their newly obtained territory, the greater part of the capitania having acknowledged their authority, and the Portuguese forces having retreated to their more southern possessions in Brazil. Two adjacent provinces, *Hamarica* and *Paraiba*, also came into the hands of the Dutch, and, with great part of that of *Pernambucco*, founded what was denominated *Nederlandsch Brazil*, or Dutch Brazil.

The importance of this possession now attracted the attention of the States General, who determined upon assisting the West India Company in maintaining their ground here. Accordingly, in 1637, a fleet of twelve sail, with 3,200 landtroops, was dispatched under the command of Count *John Maufice of Nassau*,* who was nominated to the governor generalship of Dutch Brazil.

On his arrival in Brazil, Count *Maurice* found the Portuguese in possession of several very important places. The castle of *Porto Calvo*, called otherwise *Pavacuona*,† was of the most consequence, being situated on a navigable river in the province of *Pernambucco*. In 1635, it had been, for a short time, in the possession of the Dutch, but they had been compelled to abandon it by the celebrated *Albuquerque*. The first undertaking of Count *Maurice* was to drive the Portuguese from this important post, which he soon and fortunately effected.

In the interim, the Company had sent some vessels to Africa, against the castle of *St. George Delmina*; and Count *Maurice* dispatched a squadron with eight hundred troops from Brazil, in aid of the European armament. The enterprise succeeded, and the fortress capitulated after sustaining several assaults. The Dutch chief, *Schuppen*, proceeded to Brazil with the troops, where, whilst Count *Maurice* lay ill with a fever, he obtained several considerable advantages over the Portuguese General Count *Banjola*, and, amongst other achievements, gained possession of the district of the sugar mills, which were estimated at the valuation of the Company's possessions at two millions of gilders (upwards of 180,000*l.* sterling).

In 1638, Count *Maurice* commanded in person an expedition against *Bahia*, hoping to reduce that important place a second time under the command of the Dutch. The commencement of his operations augured favourably; he effected a landing, gained possession of some of the surrounding forts, and threw up two batteries against the place itself. The obstinate defence of the Portuguese, however, finally forced him to break up the siege, and to return with his troops to *Pernambucco*. His return was precipitated by the necessity of his presence at *Olinda*, where several of the principal Portuguese, who had submitted to the Dutch government, were accused of conspiring against it.

* This nobleman, who is most generally called Count Maurice, was the son of John Count of Nassau-Siegen, who had fourteen sons and nine daughters, and whose father was the brother of the celebrated William the First, Prince of Orange. Count John Maurice was an experienced soldier, and had served with great reputation in the armies of the republic.

† After the expulsion of the Dutch from Brazil, this place was the scite of a colony of rebel negroes, which for a long time maintained an independent existence like the *Paulists* of *Piritininga*, an account of which translated from the *America Portugueza*, *livro ottavo*, may perhaps appear in a subsequent number.

This does not appear to have been sufficiently proved, though a good number of Portuguese were imprisoned at the time, and some were banished from the Dutch territories. The situation of affairs in Brazil was nevertheless in a very flourishing state, which may in some measure be collected from the amount of the duties levied on the article of sugar alone. In *Pernambucco*, they were farmed for *f.* 148,000, (about 13,450*l.* sterling); in *Hamarica* for *f.* 18,000, (about 1,640*l.*); and in *Paraiba*, for *f.* 54,000, (nearly 5,000*l.*) per annum; besides a large sum which was produced by the duties on the sugar mills, which were not farmed, but kept in the Company's own hands.

About this time too, Count *Maurice* extended the dominion of the Dutch over the additional provinces or districts of *Tamaria*, *Rio Grande*, *Siaca*, *Sovigia*, and the island of *Maranham* or *Marignon*; and Dutch Brazil now reached from latitude 2° 30′ S. that of *Maranham*, to 9° 50′ the latitude of *Port Alagoa*.

Shortly after arrived in Brazil General *Artischofski*, an officer of considerable reputation in those times, with eight ships and seven companies of soldiers. He was a man of uncommon qualifications. Whatever leisure was afforded him in his profession he devoted to literature. He was remarked for the strictness of discipline which he maintained.—Count *Maurice*, on the other hand, was of a milder nature, and is said, in times of danger and difficulty, not to have adopted such necessary measures as would have stopped the progress of evil both in his military and civil administration. He was, by no means, deficient in knowledge or penetration for the government of Brazil; of which, the many salutary and intelligent laws and regulations which he established there are standing proofs: but he wanted firmness to put even his own laws into execution, and to punish the infringers of them. He was likewise of a profuse disposition, and expended large sums of money in buildings and other objects, answering perhaps no other purposes than those of decoration and pomp. The former part of his character seems to have particularly weighed with the directors of the Company, when they appointed *Artischofski* as commander in chief in Brazil.

At first no dissention appeared between the governor and the general. *Artischofski*, however, perceiving the abuses that existed, began to concert measures for their abolition, without deigning to consult Count *Maurice* on the occasion. Although, perhaps, his instructions from home empowered him to do so, the want of conciliatory prudence on this occasion caused an animosity between the chiefs, which soon publicly broke out.

Artischofski had written home a letter, animadverting on the conduct of Count *Maurice*, which, by some means or other, came into the possession of the latter, who instantly assembled the council, and proposed that the General should be put under arrest, as he had an accusation of great importance to prefer against him. This being done, he produced the letter, read it to the assembly, made some observations upon it, and concluded by proposing that either himself or *Artischofski* should be sent to Holland to answer for their respective conduct. Upon this he withdrew, and left the council to deliberate. After consultation, Count *Maurice* was requested to return, and the council endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between these chiefs, but to no purpose; Count *Maurice* insisted, with a firmness of which he was not supposed capable, that either he or his rival should be sent away; and the council, considering that the Count's continuance in Brazil was more for the interest of the Company than *Artischofski's*, determined upon sending the latter home; which took place very soon after, by a ship then lying ready for sea at *Paraiba*. By the same opportunity, Count *Maurice* sent letters in defence of his conduct both to the States General and to the Directors of the West India Company, which he accompanied by *Artischofski's* intercepted letter, and his remarks upon it. The matter was thus put to rest. Count *Maurice* continued in his command, and, whilst *Artischofski*, on whose conduct, prudence, and courage no imputation could be laid, was generally

pitied; the Directors were severely blamed, for having sent him out with powers in a great measure incompatible with those previously vested in Count *Maurice*, and such as would, if fully acted upon, have reduced the governor to a state of dependance upon the General.

[*To be continued.*]

Sir E. BRYDGES, *K. J. and* ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, "*Pastoral Poet.*"

SIR,

TURNING over, accidentally, the *Censura Literaria* for February, I happened to stumble, at p. 91, upon some blank verse of Robert Bloomfield's, introduced by a strong encomium of Sir E. Brydges, K.J. Of the critical faculties of Sir E. Brydges, K.J. I have not a very exalted notion; and I turned, therefore, to the poem itself, there to form my own opinion. It is addressed to a *spindle*, once in the possession of Mr. Bloomfield's mother; and much as I may be inclined to praise the *motive* of the verse, yet I do believe, that any thing more contemptible in the form of ten-syllable lines, cannot be penned by a man of common sense. I will justify this assertion by two or three extracts.

"Relic of affection, come;
Thou shalt a moral teach to me and mine.
The hand that wound thee smooth is cold and spire
No more!!!"

This last line is as pure prose as ever fell from the pen of Sir E. Brydges, K. J. himself; and it is as purely *bathos* as any thing to be found in English literature.

"Debility press'd hard around
The seat of life, and terrors fill'd her brain:
Nor causeless terrors: *giants grim and bold*,
Three mighty ones she fear'd to meet: they came;
WINTER, OLD AGE, and POVERTY, all came!!!
The last had dropp'd his club."

What the *club of poverty* is, Mr. Bloomfield, I suppose, can tell me: but, as for the three giants, they are quite new.

"When Death beheld
Her tribulation, he fulfilled his task,
And to her trembling hand and heart at once
Cried 'SPIN NO MORE!'"

Here, then, is the moral: and it appears that dame Bloomfield possessed the rare faculty of *spinning* with her *heart* as well as her *hand*; and that death came to ease them both. How natural that this last-mentioned gentleman should find her in the very act of spinning—she—as her son so poetically exclaims,

"She who could spin so well!"

But she was a mighty spinner, for she spun "thro' all her days."

But now comes the great moral. The spindle was left half full of "downy fleece," and so

"'Tis the motto of the world!
We spin vain threads, and dream, and strive, and die,
With SILLIER THINGS than SPINDLES in OUR HANDS!!"

This is indeed a pathetic and a sublime moral; and it serves Mr. Bloomfield for a basis whereby to make a transition to his "spinning" of verses.

"Proud of a vast extent of flimsey lines."

His case seems desperate, and nothing but the same gentleman who stopped his mother's spindle will stop his pen; for thus he says himself:—

"Then feeling, as I do, resistlessly,
The bias set upon my soul for verse,
Oh! should old age still find my brain at work,
And Death, o'er some poor fragment striding, cry
'HOLD! SPIN NO MORE!!' Grant Heav'n, that purity
Of thought and texture may assimilate
That fragment unto theirs," &c. &c.

This is unintelligible nonsense in some parts; and in others, it conveys alarming tidings as to the perpetual labours of Mr. Bloomfield's brain.—But now, let us hear Sir E. Brydges, K.J. He introduces the above silliness (I have quoted nearly the whole of the piece) by saying,

"Every one is acquainted with the pastoral poetry of Bloomfield. It is not generally known, with what *wonderful power* and PATHOS he can write blank verse!!"

And he concludes it by adding,

"There is no reader of English poetry who does not recollect Cowper's exquisite lines on his Mother's Picture. *This fragment of Bloomfield's forms a noble companion to them!!!* It strikes me to be written in a loftier tone, and still more excellent manner than any of his other productions. Let him give new DELIGHT and ASTONISHMENT to the world by a moral and descriptive poem in *blank verse*."

Let me ask you, Sir, who is most pitiable: he who receives such glaring adulation, or he who gives it. Perhaps the latter; for whether he bestows it from meanness of spirit, or from a wretched imbecility of intellect which disqualifies him for judging what he writes about, he is equally an object of pity. I do not remember any thing so absurd from Mr. Brydges, till he was made a Knight. If any of your readers can give me a new perception, and teach me to find the meanest degree of merit in what I have extracted, I will unfeignedly thank him. But till then, my prayer is, that Mr. Bloomfield may ever have such an admirer, and such an admirer such poets to admire.

Sir E. Brydges, K. J. calls Mr. Bloomfield's prosaic inanity a "companion" to Cowper's exquisitely pathetic lines on his Mother's Picture. I will take Cowper from my shelf, and quote the first dozen lines, and leave your readers to judge:—

"Oh that those lips had language! Life has pass'd
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.
Those lips are thine; thy own sweet smiles I see,
The same that oft, in childhood, solac'd me;
Voice only fails, else, how distinct they say,
'Grieve not my child, chase all thy fears away.'
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes
(Blest be the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles time's tyrannic claim
To quench it) here shines on me still the same."

Let Sir E. Brydges, K. J. confine himself to copying the titles of old books, and giving abstracts of their contents, and he will be suitably employed: but let him reverence himself in future, too much, to write such hyperbolical encomiums on so barren and mean a topic.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CASTIGATOR.

March 7, 1809.

On the EFFECTS *of the* SEA *at different* PERIODS *on the* CONTINENT *of the* EARTH, *and on the Annihilation of several Species of Animals.*

[*Continued from p.* 110.]

BUT, the traces of a great annihilation of many whole animal genera of an earlier world are distinctly observed, particularly on the fossil bones of the mammillary animals. A celebrated natural philosopher affirms, that of all animals, whose fossil bones he has been able to compare with those now extant, he has not discovered one which belongs to a known species. This philosopher enumerates twenty-two species of quadrupeds which, according to the results of his researches, during the two first years, are to this day wholly unknown; but whose existence, in ages long since elapsed, is confirmed by their remains. He notices other species, which are not sufficiently determined; but which, probably, belong to the unknown.

As to the class of the quadrupeds which are the least numerous on our earth, it is probable that we are acquainted with almost every species of them; and as those which yet remain unknown to us are certainly small and very insignificant, it therefore appears, from these observations, that the great revolutions, of which our earth contains so many monuments, have frequently annihilated whole animal species, and buried their remains at great depths below the surface of the earth.

In regard to marine animals, the observations on the annihilated species are much less decisive, than in regard to mammillary animals; although a considerable number of Muscles, and other marine creatures, have been discovered, whose existing species we look for in vain in the sea, their annihilation yet remains dubious, as the depths and abysses of the sea, where

they would be found, are inaccessible to us.

Respecting plants, this inquiry is also attended with great difficulties; the remains of plants change themselves, by inward fermentation and solution, gradually into the substance which forms coal. This mineral charbonation almost wholly effaces the traces of their organisation; they are therefore principally to be looked for in the impressions which the plants have left behind them in masses, formerly soft, but now hardened. Among these impressions, particular ones are to be found whose originals, on the earth, have hitherto been sought for in vain. De Luc, for example, observed impressions of unknown plants in the strata of sound stone, which appear in the vicinity of coal *; and Whitehurst quotes similar observations †: but the question,—Whether the original of these vegetable impressions still exist on the earth? cannot be solved with certainty; as their botanical examination is uncertain, and as we are yet far removed from a full comprehension of the vegetable kingdom.

The many and sudden changes of the climates which the earth has suffered, are very apparent in the fossil remains of the former organization on the surface of the earth. The assertions, indeed, of many renowned naturalists, that they have found the remains of the quadrupeds of foreign climates, in all countries, in which they have directed their researches, must, from the circumstances which have been already remarked, undergo a more minute examination by comparative anatomy. In the mean time, the animals, to which these remains belong, have been so similar to those now found on the earth, amongst which these naturalists class them, that they can with probability be classed under an equal, or a similar climate. In the earlier periods of our earth, a species of elephant ‡ existed in Russia, Siberia, France, Italy, and Germany; and another species of elephant *a* in Siberia, Tartary, Italy, and particularly on the Ohio, to the westward of the United States.

The remains of the following animals have been found in countries where they are now only known by name. In Franconia, two species of great bears *b*;—in Siberia, and in Switzerland, a species of rhinoceros *c*; in Siebenbürgen, a species of hyena *d*; in Italy, a species of sea-horse *e*;—in France and Italy, a species of hippotamus *f*;—in Holland, Germany, and France, a species of crocodiles *g*; and in France, two species of the American tapir *h*. From these cir-

* 18th Letter to la Metherie.

† Whitehurst's Inquiry, &c. 17th chapter.

‡ The number of perfect skeletons of this species of elephant, which have been found imbedded in several parts of Germany, amounts to more than 100. Ten have been found near Cannstadt, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, and one has been found lately near Gotha.

a Cuvier calls this species mammoth, which name has also been given to the first species.

b Esper, in his treatise on the Caves of Gailreuth, has classed them among the ice bears; but Kamper and Rosenmüller have given it as their opinion, that they belong to a particular species of bears. Cuvier, on a more minute examination, classes them among two unknown species of bears.

c Von Beroldingen, 1st Essay, p. 40. Dissertations of the Petersburgh Academy of Sciences, vol. 17. Cuvier has proved, in a treatise on the Fossil Bones of Quadrupeds, of which there is an extract in the Bulletin des Sciences par le Societé Philomatique, the 6th Fructidor, No. 18, that this rhinoceros is essentially different from the four species now living.

d Fichtel's Description of the Carpatheans, p. 213.

e De Luc, 14th Letter to la Metherie.

f La Metherie Theorie de la Terre, § 180.

g Near Maestricht, and near Altdorf, in the district of Nuremberg, Cuvier has discovered another species of Crocodile, the bones of which were dug out of the earth near Honfleur.

h Both species are, according to Cuvier still unknown. The species, whose bones were found in Languedoc, approaches very near to the South

comstances, it is highly probable that the climatures of the places of our earth's surface have undergone great and various changes.

The same results may be drawn from comparison of the petrified conchylia with their now existing species. In many places of England, remains of testaceous animals have been found, which are now only found in the East and West Indies, in the Chinese sea, and on the coasts of Africa *a*. The same conchylia are discovered in Germany and France *b*, and many other countries *c*. In England, the horizontal layers, which are found incumbent on coal, contain, in great quantities, impressions of sloped and dissected bamboo cane, of a species of East-India euphorbia, and species of American herbs, grasses, and grain *d*. Near Moscow, impressions of palm branches are found on the sand-hills *e*. In France, not far from Lyons, impressions of East-India plants are found *f*. Even in countries which are now covered almost throughout the whole year with ice, and which are therefore unfavourable in the highest degree to vegetation, the most distinct signs of a former luxuriant growth of plants present themselves, which is an incontrovertible proof that its climate has undergone a total change.

In Greenland, for example, great horizontal layers of coal are found, whence the above conclusion is drawn; as the accumulation of vegetable substances is only possible in a warmer climate, which presupposes the production of coal.

The hypothesis of a slow refrigeration of the earth, of a general change of temperatures by the abatement and imbibing of the elemental heat, at the origin of the solid precipitations, and of the former slow increase and decrease of the inclination of the earth's axis to the equator, are insufficient to define these phenomena, as they presuppose an extremely rapid, strong, and frequent change of the climatures on the surface of the earth, which does not coincide with those causes whose effects are regular and uniform.

Such causes are not adequate to explain how, for example, the bones of a species of bear *g* could be found in the chalk mountains of Gailenreath, and a few miles distant, in the Bishopric of Eichstadt, the bones of a species of elephant;—how, in the hills of Piedmont, the teeth of a species of sea calf *h* could be found, besides many productions of warmer countries;—how, at a small distance from Verona, many productions could be found, especially crustaceous animals, and fish, which now inhabit the South Sea, the coasts of Brazil, and of Newfoundland *i*;—how, in the strata of bitumen, of Chamont, near to Lyons, impressions of Indian plants and polypodia *k*, of colder countries could be found at the same time;—and, finally, how elephants' teeth could be found on the banks of the Arno, covered with fragments of oak. In no point, is the rapidity of the revolutions of which these remains are documents, more visible, than in the rhinoceros which was found with skin and flesh, buried in the frozen soil of the banks of the Vilhom, a

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American tapir. The other species, whose bones were found near Comminge, and near Vienne in Dauphiné, almost equal the elephant in bulk.

a Whitehurst, p. 157, gives an exact list of these marine animals, with remarks on the countries and sea where they are now found in existence.

b Buffon observes, that among the enormous number of petrified conchylia which are found in these countries, the number of the exotic far surpasses that of the indigenous.

c Vide Bozza's Treatise in the Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa, tom. 12, sec. Semestre.

d Whitehurst, p. 194.

e Pallas Observations sur la Formation des Montagnes, p. 66.

f Buffon's Demonstrations of the Theory of the Earth.

g Vide a Journey through a Part of Franconia and Thüringen, by Martin. 1795.

h De Luc's 14th Letter to Metherie.

i Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa, tom. 12, seconde Semestre.

k Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences.

river which flows into the Lena. The frost preserved it at the time when the revolution transported it into the northern regions, and at the same time suddenly fixed the climature of those parts as they now present themselves at this day.

When treating on human fossil bones, I beg leave to premise, that truth alone is my object; I disclaim all intention of subverting the fabric on which the happiness of others is founded; I wish rather to guide them to an impartial investigation of the great causes which have led to the present state of the material world, and to support that investigation by facts, not by deductions *a priori*. Yet I declare open war against those rooted prejudices which obstinately reject the admission of truth, because it militates against a favourite and an established opinion, although it be pretended that on truth alone that opinion is founded. If the belief in the deluge be necessary to the happiness of man, far be it from me to rob him of that belief. But I am not therefore bound to ascribe the causes of phenomena to the deluge, when I can account for them in a more simple and rational manner, and at the same time without robbing the fabric of religion of a single stone. A system may be decried, and the founder of it, like the Grecian sage, may be sent into banishment, and shunned as a dangerous man; but let him remember what Horace says, and, with his words, I shall close this paper:—

"Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret
Quem nisi mendosum et mendacem."

R. H.

Poplar-Row, Newington.

[*To be continued.*]

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* NATURAL HISTORY *of the* HORSE *in* SOUTH AMERICA, *and Considerations on the Kindness that is due to that Animal.* *By* SONNINI.

For the Universal Magazine.

[Concluded from p. 22]

ANOTHER traveller compares these beautiful horses of the plains of Chili, in their form and swiftness, to the Arabian horses. Those of the mountains are stronger and better limbed: the neck is, in general, elegant; the head small, and well made; the tail full, and raised; the breast broad; the thighs round; the legs spare, and nervous; and the hoof so hard, that there is never any occasion to shoe them, except those that are kept in the cities. During winter, almost all of them remain among the pasture grounds in the vallies of the Andes, from whence they are brought, in the spring, fat and vigorous*. But these unfortunate animals soon loose their good condition in the hands of men, who put their strength to the most trying proofs. There is not, perhaps, any country in the world where horses are so ill treated as in Chili. They exhaust them with laborious and perpetual tasks; they make them walk during the whole day, not permitting them to enjoy one moment's repose, or the least nourishment; and it is not uncommon, in journies of many hundred leagues, for the horses to rest only during the night. Their great number in this part of America, and the facility of procuring them, are, doubtless, among the principal causes of their harsh treatment, and of the little care that is taken of them. They may be had at a very low price; an ordinary horse does not cost more than five *livres tournois*, and a mare scarcely more than forty-two pence. To this general cause must be added, what is of great weight in the eyes of the multitude, that hereditary insensibility among fierce and ambitious conquerors, who, accustomed to treat with equal rigour, beasts of burthen and even men, established, in the midst of excesses and every species of violence, a dominion that was purchased by the blood and tears of human nature.

And this insensibility which transforms at once, the apparently mild man into the most unjust and cruel tyrant towards animals, which sacrifices, without hesitation, to his utility and his caprices all that they possess of faculties and of existence, is not

* Essay on the Natural History of Chili, by M. the Abbé Molina, translated from the Italian, by Gruvel. p. 305, et seq.

confined to America: it is to be found in the greater part of Europe. Where is the soul, having any human feelings, any pity in its composition, that is not daily tortured in beholding the barbarous cruelties inflicted upon good and useful animals, in our fields, in our roads, and in our public streets? Sometimes laden with the heaviest burdens, proportioned, not to their strength, but to the cupidity of ill-calculated gain, the horse can scarcely proceed along, overcome with fatigue and blows; sometimes, emaciated with labour and hunger, he pines mournfully at the door of an ale-house, where his master sacrifices his time, and which he must afterwards regain by forced marches; sometimes, out of breath, the body bathed in sweat, the sides gored and bleeding from the spur, the useful horse exhausts his strength to convey, rapidly, the brutal and insolent servant, who, too often, precedes only wealthy immorality. Here, the more he strives, the more he feels the whip; there, after long and excessive labour, he is driven, rather than conducted, to scanty pastures, or to commons, where he must dispute with sheep the short grass which he can hardly bite, and where, during summer, he remains exposed to the stinging of flies, and, at all times, to the inclemencies of the atmosphere, and also to the greatest cruelties of young and unfeeling herdsmen, who prove themselves, not his protector, but his bitterest enemy*. Always fed with parsimony; compelled, in many places, to endure hunger and thirst; often neglected and despised, their most important services are held of no account. Whatever may be their claims to gratitude, those claims are neglected; and when age, at length, renders them incapable of the ardour, and spirit and lively vigour of their youth, they are consigned to misery; a dreadful leanness appears and it deforms them; evils of all descriptions assail them: their skins, half torn off, are the bleeding proofs of the barbarities they endure: and when, at length, a total decay of strength comes on, when extended on the earth from which they cannot rise, they seem to regret that they can be no longer useful; they turn, with their last sigh, looks of languid affection towards their master, who endeavours to reanimate them by blows, or coldly calculates what the carcase will sell for!

People, who boast your knowledge and your philosophy, cease to be proud of them, for they have not rooted from your hearts harsh insensibility. Cruelty towards those beings who live in the midst of us, and who live only to satisfy our wants, to procure comforts for us, and to create pleasures, is a blot upon civilized society. Shame upon the man who has not learned compassion towards the sufferings of animals, who does not strive to assuage their pains, and to shew them that attention which their qualities and their services demand! Shame on him who treats them with severity! His barren soul knows nothing of the soft and delightful impressions of sensibility; for the wicked and cruel man cannot, with all his dissimulation, conceal his real character: it often betrays other proofs of inhumanity.

Nations whom we consider as barbarous, the inhabitants of the northern coasts of Africa, the Arabs, and almost all the orientals, take the greatest care of their domestic animals. Horses, in particular, are, to them, not only sources of wealth and often of independence, but also objects of their affection. They keep them at hand; speak to them as to friends, and deny them neither attentions nor caresses. Among the same people, also, the horse receives that nourishment which is best fitted for it. Barley and chopped straw are used, generally speak-

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* It is thus that, in my country, the *ci-devant* Duchy of Lorraine, one of the most agricultural countries in France, the farmers treat their diminutive, but extremely robust race of horses. There are, however, honourable exceptions; and it may be remarked, that those who pay the necessary attention to their teams, who do not over-work them, and who give them proper nourishment, enjoy a competence which is the result of successful cultivation, while the others remain in misery. Nature is never insulted in vain!

This note And the above observations are honorable to the philanthropy of Somini.—Editor.

ing, instead of hay and oats. The pastures to which they lead them are neither rich nor humid, for these may give to a horse a pleasing appearance of fatness which flatters the eye, but it is acquired at the expense of real strength and vigour. And I will here remark, how pernicious the plan of the modern innovators in rural economy is, of feeding their horses upon fat, watery roots, which are agreeable neither to their nature nor to their taste. It would be easy to multiply proofs in support of this opinion; but these details belong to the extensive art of agriculture, and I intend to develope them in another work.

A NARRATIVE *of the* SIEGE *of* ZARAGOZA. *By* C. R. VAUGHAN, *M. B.*

The heroic achievements of PALAFOX *and his brave army ought to be familiar to every British mind: they afford an illustrious proof of what men can do when fighting* PRO ARIS ET FOCIS. *We rejoice, therefore, in being able to lay before our readers the following narrative, written by a gentleman who was in the city of Zaragoza last year: who lived at the table of* PALAFOX, *and who had ample opportunities of verifying all that he has related. Nor can we refrain from expressing the uncommon interest which we felt in perusing his small pamphlet, which records actions that may vie with the noblest deeds of Greece and Rome. We hope that what we now present to our readers, may only stimulate them to the purchase of the work, when they are informed that the entire profits of the sale will be applied to the relief of the inhabitants of Zaragoza.**

ZARAGOZA, the capital of the kingdom of Arragon, is seated in a valley of the Ebro, on the right bank of that river, with a suburb upon the left bank, connected with it by a stone bridge. From the city, as far as the high mountains that bound the view on either hand, the country is covered with olive trees, and the neighbouring district, under an extensive system of irrigation, produces corn and fruits in abundance. Though the mountains are distant, yet the city is commanded by some high ground, called the Torrero, about a mile to the south-west, upon which there is a convent, and other buildings, of inferior note. The canal of Arragon, over which there is a bridge, divides the Torrero from another elevation, where the Aragonese erected a battery previously to the siege.

The walls of Zaragoza appear to have been constructed merely to facilitate the means of levying taxes upon every article brought into the town for sale; the gates, which are nine in number, are of the most simple construction, and the *alignment* between them is in some places preserved by the mud-wall of a garden, in others by buildings, or by the remains of an old Moorish wall, which has a slight parapet, but without any platform even for musquetry.

The buildings of the city are of brick, and the two cathedrals, the numerous convents and churches, though built of the same materials, are not, altogether, devoid of ornament. The houses are three stories in height; the streets very narrow and crooked, excepting one or two market-places, and the street called the Cozo, situated nearly in the centre of the town.

The population of Zaragoza may be estimated at about 60,000 souls; although the census, taken in 1787, gives only 42,600.

It was on the 25th of May, 1808, that the inhabitants of this defenceless city, and the peasantry of the surrounding country, rose in a mass, to repel the unprincipled aggressions of the French. The Captain-General of Aragon, Guilliamah, had betrayed an inclination to submit to the enemy, by attempting to disarm the people; in consequence of this, he was seized, and thrown into prison, and the inhabitants of Zaragoza and of the neighbouring villages unanimously conferred the government upon Don Joseph Palafox, the youngest of three brothers of one of the most distinguished families in Aragon.

At the commencement of the revolution, this nobleman had been selected from the officers of the guards, to be second in command to the Mar-

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* Since writing the above, the intelligence of its capitulation has reached us. Of its heroic chief—

"Nomen in exemplum sero servabimus ævo!" *Editor.*

quis de Castillar, to whose custody the Prince of the Peace was confided after his arrest at Aranjuez; he afterwards accompanied Ferdinand VII. to Bayonne, from whence he had recently escaped, in the disguise of a peasant to his country-seat near Zaragoza.

This distinguished nobleman is about thirty-four years of age: his person of middling stature, his eyes lively and expressive, and his whole deportment that of a perfectly well bred man accustomed to the best society. At the time when Don J. Palafox assumed the command in Aragon, he had very little acquaintance with military affairs; for though he had been in the Spanish guards all his life, he had never seen actual service, and his time had been principally past in the dissipation of Madrid, where he had gained no inconsiderable distinction from the splendour and fashion of his appearance.

At the commencement of his command, on the 25th of May, the neighbouring provinces of Navarre and Catalonia were possessed by the French: the passes of the Pyrenees leading directly into his kingdom were open, and Murat, with the main body of the French forces, was stationed at Madrid. Thus surrounded by his enemy, General Palafox mustered the regular troops quartered at Zaragoza, and found that they amounted to two hundred and twenty men, and that the public treasury of the province could furnish him only with two thousand reals, a sum in English money equal to twenty pounds sixteen shillings and eight-pence. Placing, however, a just confidence in the patriotism manifested by the people, he immediately declared war against the French by issuing that spirited proclamation, which has been circulated already in England through the medium of the public prints.

Early in the month of June, and before any plans could possibly be executed for organizing a force for the defence of Aragon, the French detached eight thousand infantry and nine hundred cavalry from Pamplona against Zaragoza. As soon as this movement on the part of the enemy was ascertained, the Marquis de Lazan, the eldest brother of Don Joseph Palafox, collected some armed peasantry, and met this force in the neighbourhood of Tudela, on the 13th of June. The Aragonese were soon compelled to retire to the village of Mallen, where they had again the misfortune to feel the inefficiency of undisciplined bodies, when opposed to regular troops, although an olive wood between the canal of Aragon, which supported the right, and the village of Mallen on the left, could not but be considered as a favourable position for an irregular force.

On the 14th of June the French advanced to Alagon, distant about sixteen miles from Zaragoza. The inhabitants of this city immediately assembled with all the arms of every description which they could collect, and actually compelled their General to lead them against the enemy. They had not advanced far from Zaragoza, when they found the French in order of battle in a plain; a position particularly advantageous to them, as they possessed both cavalry and flying artillery. The ill armed and undisciplined Aragonese soon felt the superiority of the enemy, and were obliged to retire to Zaragoza. Their retreat, however, was covered by the two hundred and twenty regulars (who had been previously joined by some fusileers of the province) with a steadiness and gallantry which entitled them to the thanks of their General, and excited the admiration of their countrymen. The French now advanced within a very short distance of Zaragoza, where they took up a position in the valley, on the opposite side of the town to that situated on the Ebro, and which was covered by rising ground planted with olive trees. Having occupied this post, they deferred their general attack upon the city till the morrow; but a small detachment of cavalry that penetrated into the town, on the 14th of June, paid dearly for their rashness.

The Aragonese had hastily planted some cannon before the gates of their city, and also in favourable positions without the town, particularly at the Torrero, and upon the height near to it.

On the 15th of June the French sent a detachment against the outposts upon the canal, while their main

body attempted to storm the city, by the gate called Portillo. The Aragonese attacked almost at the same moment, both in their out-posts and at the gates of their town, fought with great fury, but without order; their artillery was served by any persons who chanced to be near it; every one alternately commanded, and obeyed; but all were animated by the same spirit, and their efforts, after a most severe conflict, were finally crowned with success. A party of the enemy that entered the town were instantly put to death, and the French General, convinced that it was fruitless to persevere in his attack, withdrew his troops to a position out of reach of the cannon of the Aragonese.

Zaragoza, thus liberated for a time from the French, was left with very slender resources to sustain a siege. Its fortifications consisted merely of mud walls; it was destitute of heavy artillery, and without troops that could undertake sorties against the enemy's works. In spite, however, of all these discouraging circumstances, the people, confiding in God, in their own courage, and the justice of their cause, determined to defend the streets of their town to the last extremity.

As soon as the French were repulsed on the 15th of June, General Palafox set out from Zaragoza, in order to collect reinforcements and provide resources for a siege, and also to place the rest of the kingdom in a state of defence, should the capital fall. He found from twelve to fourteen hundred soldiers who had escaped from Madrid, and he united with them a small division of militia stationed in Calatayud. With this force, in compliance with the urgent desire of his soldiers, he resolved to attack the French. He marched immediately to Epila, and it was his intention to have advanced from thence to the village of La Muela, by which manœuvre he hoped to place the French between his little army and the city of Zaragoza. Those intentions, however, were frustrated by a sudden attack on the part of the enemy in the night, at Epila, when the Spaniards, after a most obstinate but fruitless resistance, were at length compelled to yield to superior numbers and discipline. The wreck of this little force retired from the scene of action to Calatayud, and afterwards, with great difficulty, threw themselves into Zaragoza.

During this time the French received reinforcements of troops and artillery from Pamplona, and began to occupy the several military positions in the plain covered with olive trees, that surrounds Zaragoza. The enterprize and valour of the besieged did not allow their enemies to carry on these operations unmolested: in a short time, however, the French had invested nearly one-half of the town, and on the 28th of June they took possession of the Torrero. The neighbouring battery also, which had been entrusted to an artillery officer, and five hundred men, fell into their hands; the officer was declared a traitor to his country for not having defended this important post as he ought to have done, and on his return into Zaragoza was immediately hanged.

After the surrender of the Torrero, the city could communicate only with the country on the side of the Ebro.

During these operations of the enemy, the Aragonese were busily employed in placing their town in the best possible state of defence that their slender resources would admit of. They tore down the awnings from their windows, and formed them into sacks, which they filled with sand, and piled up before every gate in the form of a battery, digging round each of them a deep trench. They broke holes in the mud-walls and intermediate buildings for musquetry, and sometimes, where the position was commanding, cannon were stationed: the houses in the environs of the city were pulled down or burned; gardens and olive grounds, that in better times had been the recreation and support of their owners, were cheerfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves, wherever they impeded the defence of the city or covered the approach of the enemy. The exertions of the men were animated by women of every description, who formed themselves into parties for the relief of the wounded, and for carrying water and provisions to the batteries at the gates, while their children were employed in conveying car-

tridges which had been made by the monks.

The French continued to invest the city more closely, and scarcely a day passed without a sanguinary contest in the surrounding olive woods between detachments of the Aragonese and their enemy. In the last few days of the month of June, four hundred soldiers of the regiment of Extramadura, small parties from other corps, and a few artillerymen, contrived to reinforce Zaragoza. To the artillerymen were added two hundred of the militia of Logrono, who, animated by the presence of an enemy, soon learned the ordinary duties of the corps to which they were attached. About the same time, two pieces of cannon (24 pounders) and some shells that were much wanted, were procured from Lerida.

The enemy, at the same time, drew their resources from the stores in the citadel of Pamplona, whilst the Aragonese, now completely surrounded by the French, had not one single fortress to which they could have recourse, either for ammunition or for cannon.

About the last day of June, a powder magazine, a very strong building in the heart of the city of Zaragoza, blew up, and in a moment nearly a whole street was reduced to a heap of ruins; the inhabitants of Zaragoza had scarcely recovered from their consternation at this fatal and irreparable loss, and from the labour of extricating their fellow-citizens from the ruins of their houses, when the French, who had received mortars, howitzers, and cannon, (12 pounders, of sufficient calibre for the mud-walls of Zaragoza) opened a destructive fire upon the city. It has been estimated, that about twelve hundred shells and grenades fell in Zaragoza, which had not one building within it that was bomb-proof, nor had the inhabitants then taken the precaution of placing beams of timber together endways against the houses, behind which passengers might find shelter whenever a shell should chance to fall near them.

The attack of the enemy seemed to be directed principally against the gate called *Portillo*, and the castle near it without the walls, and which is nothing more than a large square building, made use of as a prison, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The sand bag battery before the gate of the Portillo was gallantly defended by the Aragonese. It was several times destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage in this battery throughout the day was truly terrible. It was here, that an act of heroism was performed by a female, to which history scarcely affords a parallel. Augustina Zaragoza, about twenty-two years of age, a handsome woman, of the lower class of people, whilst performing her duty of carrying refreshments to the gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo at the very moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens and soldiers for the moment hesitated to re-man the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a 26-pounder, then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow-citizens by this daring intrepidity to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy.—When the writer of these pages saw this heroine at Zaragoza, she had a small shield of honour embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with "Zaragoza" inscribed upon it, and was receiving a pension from the government and the daily pay of an artilleryman.

On the 2d of July, as soon as the morning broke, a column of the enemy marched out of their battery, almost within musket-shot of the Portillo, and the remainder of their force was seen drawn up, as though with an intent to second the attack of the advancing column, or to profit by its success, should it penetrate into Zaragoza. With fixed bayonets, and without discharging a shot, the column of the enemy marched towards the battery of the Portillo; but as soon as they reached the castle, a destructive fire of grape and musquetry was opened upon their flank, the consequence of which was, that the French column immediately dispersed,

notwithstanding the most gallant exertions of their officers.

Another column of infantry was instantly directed by the French General to advance against the gate of the *Carmen*, on the left of the Portillo. This gate was defended by a sand-bag battery and by musquetry, which, lining the walls on each side, commanded two out of three approaches to the gate; this column was also repulsed with considerable loss.

It should seem by these attacks, which were considered as extremely injudicious by the military people of Zaragoza, that the Fench conceived their destructive bombardment must have convinced the Aragonese of the absurdity of attempting to sustain a siege in so defenceless a city, which, in their opinion, could not fail to surrender whenever a division of their troops should have penetrated into the town. The result proved how mistaken an estimate the French had made of the firmness and decision of the Aragonese character.

Defeated in these two attacks, the enemy proceeded to invest the place still more closely. Above the city the Ebro was fordable, and below it the French, in spite of the efforts of the Aragonese, had constructed a bridge on the 14th of July. Having by these means transported their cavalry to the opposite bank of the river, they destroyed the mills which supplied the town with flour, levied contributions in the different villages, and thus cut off the only communication by which the besieged could receive any supplies either of provisions or ammunition. Every difficulty, however, which they hourly, nay momentarily experienced, served only to heighten the resentment of the people, and to call forth the resources of their active and intelligent General. In this critical situation he caused corn-mills, worked by horses, to be established in various parts of the city, and ordered the monks to be employed under skilful directors in manufacturing gunpowder. All the sulphur which the place afforded was put into immediate requisition, the earth of the streets was carefully washed in order to furnish saltpetre; and charcoal was made of the stalks of hemp, which in that part of Spain grows to a very unusual size; and on this simple foundation there has been formed since the siege a regular manufactory of gunpowder, which yields thirteen arobas of Castile per day, or three hundred and twenty-five pounds of twelve ounces.

At the close of the month of July, the Aragonese found their city completely invested by the enemy. Their large population was now but scantily supplied with food, and had little or no hope of succour. By the unremitted exertions of forty-six days, their spirits were exhausted, and their bodily strength necessarily impaired:—Without a single place of security for their sick and their children, they were in hourly expectation of another general attack, and a second more formidable bombardment; while their streets were filled with wounded, in consequence of daily skirmishes with the enemy, entered into in order to open a communication with the country. At this moment one desperate effort was made, though in vain, to recover the important position of the Torrero; after which the Aragonese, convinced of the impossibility of making a sortie with effect, resolved to conquer, or to perish within the walls of their city.

On the night of the 2d of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded Zaragoza from their batteries opposite the Carmen. A foundling-hospital, which contained the sick and wounded, who from time to time had been conveyed there during the siege, unfortunately caught fire, and was rapidly consumed. During this dreadful calamity, the exertions of every description of people were almost unparalleled; all attention to private property was instantly abandoned, and every body was seen hastening to the relief of the sick and helpless children who occupied this building; but in this act of humanity none were more conspicuous than the women, who persisted in their humane exertions, equally undaunted by the shot and shells of the enemy, and the flames of the building before them.

On the 3d of August the French had completed their batteries upon the right bank of the Guerva, a rivulet that falls into the Ebro, and is separated only from the walls of Zara-

goza by the breadth of a common road. Nearly opposite to the centre of these batteries, and within pistol-shot, was the gate of the Santa Engracia, so called from a splendid convent and church situated on one side of it. On the 4th of August the French opened a tremendous fire upon this quarter of the city, and in an instant the mud-walls opposite to their batteries vanquished, and the splendid convent of the Santa Engracia was on fire and tottering in ruins.

The French columns immediately availed themselves of this entrance, to rush into the city, took in reverse the batteries before the adjacent gates, and, after a severe and sanguinary conflict, penetrating to the Calle de Cozo nearly in the centre of the town, were in possession before the day closed of one-half of Zaragoza. The French General immediately demanded the capitulation in the following note:—

Quartel General—Santa Engracia.
La Capitulation.

The answer immediately returned was,—

Quartel General—Zaragoza.
Guerra al Cuchillo.
PALAFOX.*

One side of the street Cozo, the breadth of which is about equal to that of Pall Mall, was now occupied by the French, in the centre of which General Verdier was seen giving his orders from the Franciscan convent. The Aragonese maintained their positions on the opposite side, throwing up batteries at the openings of the streets, within a few paces of similar batteries of the French. The intervening space was soon heaped up with dead, either thrown from the windows of the houses in which they had been slain, or killed in the conflicts below.

Nothing in the whole course of the siege more embarrassed Don Joseph Palafox than this enormous accumulation of the dead, and the apprehension of the contagious disorders which must infallibly result from it. To an Aragonese it was almost certain death to appear in the middle of the street; and the expedient resorted to was to push forward French prisoners, with a rope attached to them, amidst the dead and the dying, to remove the bodies of their countrymen, and bring them in for burial. The office in which they were employed, and the pity of their own soldiers, secured them in general from any annoyance, and by this expedient the evils arising from the horrible corruption of the dead was in some degree diminished. The principal season for attack in this singular species of warfare was the night; the French and the Aragonese, under the cover of darkness, frequently dashed across the street, and attacked each other's batteries with the most undaunted courage, the struggle began at the batteries was often carried into the houses beyond, and the author of this narrative has often seen in every story of an house in the Calle de Cozo unequivocal marks of the madness and desperation with which such sort of contests must have been carried on. The batteries of the contending parties were so close to each other, that, in one instance, a Spaniard crept from his own side, and insinuating himself under the intermediate bodies of the dead, attached a rope to one of the French cannon; in the struggle which ensued the rope broke, and the Aragonese were deprived of their prize at the very moment when they thought themselves secure of it.

On the 5th of August, when the French were expected to renew their efforts to obtain complete possession of the city, the Aragonese found their ammunition begin to fail; but even this circumstance created no dismay, nor did it suggest to any one the idea of capitulation. The only cry that assailed the ears of the gallant General, as he rode amongst the people, was, that if ammunition failed, they were ready to attack the enemy with their knives alone. At this awful crisis, just before the day closed, a convoy of provisions and ammunition, and a reinforcement of three thousand men,

* Translation.

Head Quarters, Santa Engracia.
The Capitulation.

Head Quarters, Zaragoza.
War "even" to the knife.

The knife is a very formidable weapon in the hands of the Aragonese in close combat.

composed of Spanish guards, Swiss, and volunteers of Aragon, unexpectedly made their entry into the city, under the command of the brother of the Captain-General, Don Francisco Palafox.

A council of war that was held on the 8th, came to the following ever-memorable resolves,—"that those quarters of the city, in which the Aragonese yet maintained themselves, should continue to be defended with the same firmness which had hitherto been so conspicuous; should the enemy at last prevail, the people were immediately to retire by the bridge over the Ebro into the suburbs, and, having destroyed the bridge, to defend the suburbs till they perished." This resolution of the General and his officers was received by the people with the loudest acclamations.

For eleven successive days the most sanguinary conflict was continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room, (the enraged populace always gaining by degrees upon the disciplined troops of the French) until the space occupied by the enemy was gradually reduced to about one-eighth part of the city.

One character which developed itself during the siege of Zaragoza must not be overlooked in this narrative.—In every part of the town, where the danger was most imminent and the French the most numerous, was Padre St. Iago Sass, curate of a parish in Zaragoza. As General Palafox made his rounds through the city, he often beheld Sass alternately playing the part of a priest and a soldier; sometimes administering the sacrament to the dying, and, at others, fighting in the most determined manner against the enemies of his country: from his energy of character and uncommon bravery, the commander-in-chief reposed the utmost confidence in him during the siege: wherever any thing difficult or hazardous was to be done, Sass was selected for its execution; and the introduction of a supply of powder, so essentially necessary to the defence of the town, was effected in the most complete manner by this clergyman, at the head of forty of the bravest men in Zaragoza. He was found so serviceable in inspiring the people with religious sentiments and in leading them on to danger, that the General has placed him in a situation where both his piety and courage may continue to be as useful as before; and he is now both captain in the army and chaplain to the commander-in-chief.

The spirit displayed by the men was seconded in the most admirable manner by the women of Zaragoza. The Countess Burita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers: many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Zaragoza declare that they have frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman coolly attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells; nor were they even able to perceive, from the first moment that she entered into these novel scenes, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose. The loss of women and boys during the siege was very great, and fully proportionate to that of men; in fact, they were always the most forward; and the difficulty was to teach them a prudent and proper sense of their danger.

During the night of the 13th of August, the French fire was particularly destructive, and when their batteries ceased flames were observed to burst out in many parts of the buildings in their possession; and on the morning of the 14th, to the great surprise of the Aragonese, their columns were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pamplona. Their departure had probably been hastened by intelligence that the Junta of Valencia had dispatched six thousand men to join the levies in Aragon, destined to relieve the capital.

Thus terminated the siege of Zaragoza, which, whether it be considered with reference to the superiority of the means of annoyance in possession of the enemy, to the utter incapability of the place to resist a regular and continued attack, to the instances of collective and individual courage, to the

patience and heroism of its defenders, of either sex and in every situation of life, can be deemed second to none recorded in the annals of ancient or modern times.

It is a very singular fact to add, that though the writer of these few pages saw in Zaragoza many a parent who had lost his children, and many a man reduced from competence to poverty, he literally did not meet with one human being who uttered the slightest complaint; every feeling seemed to be swallowed up in the memory of what they had recently done, and in a just hatred of the French.

PARALLEL EXPRESSIONS *in* GOLDSMITH, YOUNG, *and* BEATTIE.

Sir,

IT is pleasing to trace the progress of thought through different minds; and to consider what has been the effect of accident, and what the effect of design. I know there is much difficulty in affirming what is absolutely plagiarism or imitation; and, where thoughts have nothing peculiar in them, it is just to believe that they may have arisen spontaneously in different minds. To establish plagiarism (I mean intentional plagiarism) is still more difficult, for an author of genius is generally proud enough to disdain the idea of being indebted to others for his thoughts. When, therefore, a striking similarity is found, between two writers equally celebrated, it is highly probable that no direct imitation was intended by the one who is posterior in point of time: because, to borrow from an author of much celebrity is so certain a way of being detected, that there seems to be no adequate inducement to the act. It is more consistent to believe, that a mind, familiarized with the best productions extant, may have insensibly incorporated the images of others with his own thoughts, and that, when composing, these images have presented themselves to his mind as original, or, at least, that only a very indistinct conception of their not being so is existing in the writer's belief. I believe it is a common feeling with a man who has read much to be unable, sometimes, to discriminate decidedly between what is his own and what he has transplanted. In short, intentional plagiarism, in an author of genius, I believe is very rare: for, admitting that any image of his predecessors or contemporaries were so beautiful or so striking that he resolved to adopt it in his own writings, yet pride would stimulate him to acknowledge his loan.

If this, however, be true, it does not diminish the pleasure that may be derived from tracing affinities of expression and idea through different writers, and therefore, perhaps, you will not reject the following.

Young, in his Night Thoughts, (Night IV.) says,

"Man wants but little, nor that little long."

And Goldsmith, writing his *Hermit* many years afterwards, has the following couplet:—

> Man wants but little here below,
> Nor wants that little long.

Now I do not think that this coincidence is purely accidental, but am rather inclined to believe, according to the suggestions above stated, that the expression of Young being familiar to Goldsmith, he used it without any precise consciousness that it was not original. If any of your readers can point out a source still higher, it will then destroy Young's claim to originality; and should that source be an obscure one, and not likely to be familiar to the author of the *Night Thoughts*, it would be a strong presumption in favour of accidental coincidence.

While on this subject I will also notice an imitation of Goldsmith's ballad by Dr. Beattie in the *Minstrel*, B. II. St. 22:—

"Silence ensued, and Edwin rais'd his eyes
In tears, *for grief lay heavy at his heart.*

This last expression was surely suggested by the following in the *Hermit*:—

> But nothing could a charm impart
> To soothe the stranger's woe;
> *For grief was heavy at his heart,*
> *And tears began to flow.*

If these trifles of an idle moment are worth your notice, they are quite at your service; and

I remain, &c.

X. Y.

Walthamstow, March 4, 1809.

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS *from* JAMES BOSWELL *to* WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE. *Never before published.* (*Communicated by Mr.* SIM.)—Continued from p. 104.

For the Universal Magazine.

Edinburgh, 23d Sept. 1771.

SIR,

YOU must not condemn me too hastily, though appearances are against me. I wrote to Mr. Garrick in favour of your tragedy, at the very time when you first wished me to do it, this year. That letter was written before your's came to my hands. It was a spontaneous application. Since receiving both your last, I have again written to Mr. Garrick; and, for your satisfaction, I transcribe the paragraph concerning you.

"Permit me now, my dear Sir, again to recommend to your patronage, Mr. Mickle's tragedy; which, I rejoice to hear, has now passed through the hands of both the Wartons. By encouraging Mickle, you will cherish a very worthy man, and, I really think, a true poetical genius. Let me add, that your goodness to him will be an additional obligation to your humble servant; who will venture to say, that you have never had a warmer and more constant, or a bolder, admirer and friend, at all times, and in all places, than himself; though you have had multitudes, of greater distinction and abilities. All these things considered, I would hope that Mr. Mickle, who has waited long in the anti-chanber, will soon be introduced, and not be shoved back by others who are more bustling and forward."

You see, Sir, that I am a faithful advocate for you. I hope I shall catch the *mollia tempora fandi* to Roscius. The season is always good, when he whom you solicit is in good humour; and I hope my compliments, which I assure you are sincere, will have a genial effect upon his mind. I own, I feel for your situation; for it seems to be universally agreed, that a poet, whose play is in suspence, suffers an exquisite anxiety. You must cautiously guard against impatience and fretfullness. Remember, that whoever has the power of conferring advantages, is a man to be courted by those who wish for the advantages which depend upon him. I flatter myself that Mr. Garrick may receive your play; but, if he should not, you must not despond. By attending upon the theatre, you may learn all that art of the stage, of which I am ignorant, but which I do believe is necessary to produce a successful dramatic performance.

In the mean time, I am happy that the other things are doing so well with you. The Critical Review's approbation of your Lusiad will, I am persuaded, be of service; and I promise you I shall exert myself in Scotland; though I must observe, that there is a coldness as to subscriptions in this part of Britain, that is really discouraging. Mr. Kincaid has dissolved his copartnery with Mr. Bell, and assumed a young man of the name of Creech. So *Kincaid and Creech* are now the Lusiad booksellers. I shall superintend them. As to Mr. Henderson, I shall mention to him what you propose, when I meet with him; but I would have you be quite easy on old scores, for, from the conversations I have had with Mr. Henderson, I am persuaded that there never was any intention to trouble you; and I imagine you are too suspicious of that gentleman; though I confess it is natural, after certain events. I have been enjoying very great happiness in a visit from my illustrious friend PAOLI. I will be obliged to you if you will procure me a copy of the compliment paid to him in the prize poem at Oxford, which you mention. I hope you will go on with your *Prospects*. I beg you may be assured that I am

Your very sincere friend,

JAMES BOSWELL.

I formerly mentioned to you, that the *scene* in which I wished to be placed in the apostrophe which you was so good as to promise, was at the romantic seat of our family Auchinleck. I gave you a few circumstances;

but I was mistaken in the etymology of our river *Lugar*. I said it was 'the *black* water;' whereas I find it 'the *short* water.' Since Paoli stood upon our old castle, it has an additional dignity:—I wish you had seen him there. I enclose this to my friend Mr. Dempster, to whom I recommend the Lusiad.

Edinburgh, 24th Sept. 1772.

DEAR SIR,

IMAGINING strongly what must be the anxiety of an author who has a tragedy in dependence, I feel how much you may blame me for not answering your last more expeditiously. The truth, however, is, that I have, in the mean time, written again to Mr. Garrick on the subject of your play. From the recommendations that it has had, I am sure that he will give it a fair and even a favourable trial; and if, after all, he brings in his verdict—'unfit for the stage,' I should be apt to acquiesce in his determination; because I look upon him as the very best judge, and am persuaded that, in this case, he must rather be partial on the side of the play.

As to bringing it on at Edinburgh, I would have you first consult seriously with your literary friends, whether it would be most adviseable to risk that, after its being refused by Mr. Garrick; and whether it would not be safer to print it by subscription as a *Dramatic Poem*; for, as such, I dare say Mr. Garrick, even supposing him to reject it as a *Play*, must allow it great merit*. If, however, you should resolve to endeavour to get it acted here, I shall be ready to put it into the hands of Mr. Digges, the present manager, and get his opinion of it with all expedition. I say *opinion*; because I know, from an instance that occurred last winter, that respectable solicitation will not make him bring on a play which he himself does not think will do. I must also tell you, that Mr. Digges has already engaged to bring on one tragedy next winter. I think it is called the *Prince of Tunis*. It is written by a Mr. Mackenzie, the author of a novel entitled 'The Man of Feeling.' So that I should doubt if Mr. Digges could bring on your play next winter: and when that is over, his lease expires. At any rate, its being acted here could yield you little profit; and only serve to usher it better into print, supposing it to succeed. However, as I have already said, I shall be ready to give my best assistance. I still hope Mr. Garrick may receive it; and then, you are safe.

I am delighted with the description of your present retreat. The circumstance with regard to Milton, must poetically consecrate your apartment; and I promise the public and myself the advantage of having more than usual fire thrown into the English Lusiad. Persist in that great work—and then, let not the *Prospects* be forgotten. You may remember I told you that I was wrong in the explanation of the Celtic name of our river at Auchinleck, the *Lugar*. It signifies not the *black*, but the *short* river or water.

I delivered your message to Mr. Creech. I am fond of your poem on the Parliament Close*.

With sincere wishes for your success and happiness, I ever am,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES BOSWELL.

* See a letter from Mr. Garrick to Mr. Mickle, Sim's Life of Mickle, p. xliv.

For the Universal Magazine.

On the MISMANAGEMENT *of* PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

SINCE writing my last letter (*see Universal Mag. Nov. p.* 388, *and Dec. p.* 487) on the mismanagement in transacting business in public departments, I have been informed of a method by which men either ignorantly, or wilfully evade statutes and oaths, in defiance of all that our ancestors have done to keep them in the straight path of duty. This will ever be the case, where innovations, to

* Now republished in Sim's edition of Mickle's Poems, with considerable alterations and additions by the author, under the title of "A Night Piece."

promote the interest of individuals, are winked at; for when they are once introduced under the fostering hands of men, their natural progress is from bad to worse. It is a melancholy truth, that every law however severe, every system however pure, and every station however exalted, is liable, in an age like the present, to suffer by that destructive innovating spirit, which, if not speedily checked by the powerful arm of the law, will pervert the constitution, overturn the established religion, and introduce an enthusiastic rant for a rational worship.

I have already mentioned, in a former Letter, that it might prove a curious investigation to trace, step by step, the methods which have been adopted to evade the estreating of fines and forfeited recognizances into the exchequer; but as the general scheme has been unfolded to me by a person conversant in the practice, it will answer every purpose for information.

I am informed, that there is an estreat writ yearly issued from the exchequer, addressed to the sheriff of a county, to pay in the fines, amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, which is sent to the office of the under sheriff in London; and from thence it is forwarded to the deputy in the country, to procure the returns from the records.

The general return is, either that the parties have no goods, or *non est inventus*. By this ingenious innovation, which is probably of some standing, and become general, both the statutes and the oath are evaded, and they remain a dead letter. In every place where regular sessions of Oyer and Terminer are held, there will frequently be fines and forfeitures: neither can it be supposed that every culprit should be without some fixed habitation, and the sureties are answerable for forfeited recognizances.

All fees of court are carefully attended to: and if the fines and forfeitures, due to the king, are not received, it is making the trial a mere farce.

Sir Richard Phillips, in his Letter to the Livery of London, says, "Those petty offenders who are sentenced to pay a fine of a shilling, or to suffer any slight punishment, and then be discharged, are obliged to pay twenty-six shillings in fees before they can have their liberty." Are the courts rigid in one instance, and remiss in the other? Or, if the fines and forfeitures be received, into whose hands are they paid, and who should be accountable for them?

The general return of *Non est inventus* from one county has recently been refused, and a particular one required, which produced one hundred and thirty-five pounds, to be paid into the Exchequer, although the parties were before destitute of goods, or not to be found.

Our ancestors, from the days of Alfred, took particular care to make suspected persons find sufficient security for their good and peaceable behaviour; so did they rigidly inflict the penalties, till innovations introduced a new mode of practice into our courts of law.

We do not now hear any thing of frankpledge, nor of the king's bailiff sitting with the magistrates on the bench to receive the fines and the amerciaments due to the king, arising from the various indictments in the different courts of judicature, as the statutes, already mentioned in a former letter, have been considered as a sufficient security for them; but there is reason to conclude that they have always proved so.

Has the keeper of the papers in the king's remembrance office in the exchequer a discretionary power of refusing to receive the general return of *non est inventus*, without the legal voucher, the oath, to authenticate it? Surely they, who sign the return of the estreat-writ, ought to be answerable for every omission. If we have persons employed to hunt after an increase of the revenue, why should they not look into this department? They are searching after income, horses, hair powder, servants, carriages, carts, and dogs, and why omit this source of revenue arising from fines and forfeited recognizances?—Perhaps there would be as much profit produced from it as from the office for searching into the situation of residuary legatees, when the expense is considered for carrying on this new institution.

If it be worth an informer's while to traverse the country to purchase a pair of gloves, a pound of tea, or a pint of Geneva, to inform against a poor widow, and ruin her family, by having her fined a few shillings, they might surely make as much of their time by visiting general sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the country, and attending to the fines and forfeited recognizances to be estreated into the exchequer.

If those in authority should ever be driven by necessity to enact laws, to prevent abuses in expending public money, and to authorize persons to inspect as narrowly into the expenditure as they now do in raising it out of the scanty pittance of those who can hardly procure the necessary articles of food and raiment, we might then hope for some relaxation from those burdens, which at present are pressing us down to the earth.

The people have certainly a right to expect that their money should be carefully and frugally applied; and experience teaches us that our situation hardly demands it. Hitherto it has been obstinately persisted in, that no innovations to correct and prevent abuses can be introduced, for fear of consequences, and the common path must be pursued, though corruption is sapping the foundation of that fabric which is nodding to its fall.

Wherever we find an error or an evil existing, it ought immediately to be rooted up; for, if we reflect on the passed, we cannot help having apprehensions for the future, by neglecting to pursue the maxims of sound wisdom and prudence before it is too late to reap the benefit resulting from a perfect reformation in parochial and other abuses.

HINTS *on the* NATIONAL ADVANTAGES *of the* CULTURE *of the* BEE *in* ENGLAND; *with Remarks on the Attachment of that Insect to their Queen.*

SIR,

IN the number of the Universal Magazine for August, p. 184, I perused with pleasure the article relating to the queen of the bees. As these curious and invaluable insects have long been with me a favourite study, I was glad to meet with any information which might lead to a discovery of the economy and of the laws by which their monarchy is governed. Previous, however, to entering into an investigation of the circumstance which took place amongst the bees of Mr. Hargrave, I will take this opportunity of offering a few sentiments on the use and culture of those surprising insects.

It has been with me always a matter of surprise and regret, that so little attention is paid by our agriculturists and gentlemen of landed property to the culture of the bee; and even in many parts of England, where bees are kept, it appears that curiosity and pleasure are the aim, and that the great national advantages, which would naturally arise from an extended culture of the bee, are not in the least taken into consideration. I believe I may venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that there is no part of the stock of a farmer which, in proportion to the expenditure, would yield one quarter of the profit of a well regulated apiary. In Scotland an apiary is to be seen in the garden, or, more properly speaking, the kail yard, of every labourer; and I know one labourer in particular, in the vicinity of Blair Drummond, in the carse of Stirling, who is enabled to pay the rent of a small farm solely by the produce of his bees. The expense of keeping them is in no proportion to their profit; it is as one to twenty; and as it is my wish to draw the attention, not only of the higher classes but also of the cottager, to the culture of the bee, I will state the disbursement requisite for the formation of an apiary, and compare it with the profit.

A cottager purchases a swarm for one guinea; no higher price should be given; and even that only for a first swarm, or a virgin swarm, though, at the same time, were it not for the superior fineness and excellence of the honey, a virgin swarm were neither desirable for the apiarian

nor for the purchaser. The capital of the cottager, therefore, as an apiarian, I consider to be a guinea; and, with the exception of two or three shillings for sugar, to protect his bees from famine during a long protracted winter, or to invigorate them at the commencement of the working season, he incurs no further expense until the time of swarming. It will then be necessary for him to provide two hives, at the expense of 3s. or 3s. 6d. In the month of June, or earlier, his hive swarms, and in about ten or twelve days after, a second swarm is cast. His stock is now increased to three hives, but, as a second swarm very seldom collects honey sufficient for its maintenance during the winter, the following plan should be adopted. It is the height of injustice, cruelty, and inhumanity, to suffocate the bees, when a very simple method can be devised, and which I have often tried with uniform success, of obtaining their honey with the loss only of twenty or thirty bees, and even that number unintentionally; for so partial am I to these invaluable insects, that I would nurse a wounded bee a whole day to restore it in health to its hive.

To return to the above-mentioned plan. Early in the month of October let the cottager weigh the hive occupied by his first swarm, and if it weigh thirty pounds, of which there is very little doubt, if the season has been only tolerably propitious to the gathering of honey, there is then an ample quantity for the support of a very numerous colony during the winter. Should, however, the hive weigh fifty or sixty pounds, (and I have known one to weigh one hundred and twenty) let him immediately join his two swarms; and, as the process of effecting a junction of two hives is peculiar to myself, I will, through the medium of your Magazine, make it public. In the mean time it is my intention to confine myself solely to the profit of the apiary, without entering into the management of it.

It is probable that the hive of a second swarm will weigh about fifteen pounds, or, at most, twenty pounds. After the junction of the two hives, the cottager will then have two excellent stocks, and a small hive of honeycomb, say fifteen pounds. His whole expenses have hitherto amounted to 1*l.* 7*s.* If he takes his honeycomb to market, he can with ease obtain 2s. a pound for it, as in the shops it often sells for 3s. and 3s. 6d. a pound. There is therefore, the very first year, a balance in favour of his bees, and he has increased his colony by the addition of a young and numerous stock. After having guarded his stocks from the probable inclemency of the winter, no further expenses will be incurred until the ensuing swarming season. His two stocks will then throw four or more swarms, which, if he pleases, he may convert immediately into money, which will bring him 3 or 4*l.* or he may wait to reap the harvest of their honey, which, at the rate of 2s. a pound, would, on a moderate calculation, produce 6 or 7*l.* I would rather undervalue than overrate the swarms, but I think I have sufficiently shewn the progressive value of a single hive. It is in a centuple proportion; and when the small quantity of time is considered which is required of the apiarian to attend to his stocks, and which is only in the swarming time, it must be allowed that there is no branch of rural economy which yields so great a profit with so small a sacrifice of time.

In point of health, the use of honey is invaluable, and it is an article of which the prudent housewife will never be in want. But the honey imported from the continent is as similar to genuine honey as punch is to genuine rum. It is adulterated with the coarsest flower, to give it a greater consistency and to add to its weight; it only retains so much of its genuine quality as to give it the smell of honey, but its operative and medicinal virtues are destroyed.

In a political point of view, the culture of the bee is of no secondary consideration. It is known that the annual importation of wax and honey from Dantzig alone amounts to 30,000*l.* At a time when we are almost wholly excluded from the continent, we ought not to neglect

those resources which we possess, and which would contribute to render us independent of continental connections. Were it not for the war with Russia, the iron mines of Wales would never have been worked; and, trifling as the position may appear, were but each cottager in England to keep *one hive* annually for sale, we should not send annually to the continent 50,000*l.* for the purpose of a commodity which we might raise in the country, and enjoy it in its native purity.

I shall now close this paper with a few remarks on the circumstance related of Mr. Hargrave's bees. In the first place, it is no uncommon occurrence for two swarms to join, and it is rather a benefit to the apiarian than an injury, for one good swarm is preferable to two bad ones. On a junction of two swarms, it is the first act of the bees to kill one of the queens. No swarm ever leaves its parent hive without a queen, nor will they ever admit two queens in one hive except in the breeding season; and although five or six may be hatched in one hive, yet those only are suffered to live who are to emigrate with the swarms. The description, however, which is given of the bee, which Mr. Hargrave found on the ground, by no means corresponds with the make or size of the queen bee. In the first place, the queen is much larger than the common bee, and full one-third longer. Her wings do not project, like the common bees, to the extremity of her body, but they generally extend to about the third ring of her body, and are more pointed than the common bees. I never remember to have seen the wings of a queen bee variegated, although the colours of her body are more vivid and bright than either those of the drone or working bee. I am also convinced, that if the bee in question were a queen, that the bees did not cling to it from affection or loyalty, but with an intent to kill it. The commotion which was perceived amongst the bees arose from their knowledge of two queens being amongst them, and their immediate determination to become regicides: and in contradiction to the statement of Mr. Hargrave, that the bees are a loyal race, I can prove the contrary from an experiment of my own.

Having occasion to join two hives, I, previous to stupefying the bees, sought for the two queens, and, having found them, I confined them in a glass; and I must own that, like certain European potentates, they shewed to each other the most condescending civility, although in their hearts, hatred for each other was the predominant passion. Having effected the junction of the swarms, I gave them one of the queens from the glass, and they immediately testified their joy at her arrival, by the quick motion of the wings, so well known to apiarians. Not choosing to be myself a regicide, I contented myself with clipping one of the wings of royalty; and, turning up an old stock, I introduced the other queen from the glass, in a truly Cotterel fashion. The bees, so far from testifying any displeasure at her arrival, assembled round her; and, turning the stock down again, I left it for the night. On the following morning, I again lifted the hive, and to my surprise, found the former queen dead on the stool, and the new sovereign in undisturbed possession of the realm. Would that all revolutions were effected so easily, and with the shedding of so little blood

Having now trespassed on your limits, I will conclude with a query, an answer to which, from any of your apiarian correspondents, will be esteemed a favour:—

Is the drone, or the working bee, the male; or has the queen the power of self-impregnation?

I remain, your's, &c.

R. H.

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

The Mother: *a Poem, in Five Books. By Mrs.* West.

[Concluded from p. 143.]

OUR concluding remarks upon this volume will be brief.

It was a bold attempt in Mrs. West to mutilate the language of Shakspeare, and produce, as a quotation of his, a compound of what is really his and what is Mrs. West's. We allude to the following passage:—

Till like distracted Constance*, she exclaims,
"There ne'er was such a gracious creature born,
But the rude world will spoil him, care will dig
Deep furrows on his open brow, and grief
Fade on his cheek the rose. Nor long will hope
O'er his elastic frame a spirit breathe
Etherial. When the toil-worn man obtains
Short holyday from labour's prison-house,
He'll come to these embraces, faded, cold,
Gloomy, and tending earthward. Never, never
Shall I behold my pretty Arthur more."

Compare this with the exquisitely pathetic language of Constance:—

And, father Cardinal, I have heard you say,
That we shall see and know our friends in heaven:
If that be true, I shall see my boy again:
For, since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday suspire,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
But now will canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost;
As dim and meagre as an ague's fit;
And so he'll die; and, rising so again,
When I shall meet him in the Court of Heaven,
I shall not know him: therefore never, never
Must I behold my pretty Arthur more.

We cannot think that Mrs. West cherished the presumption of being able to add pathos or dignity to the sentiments of Shakspeare, by investing them in her own language. We will rather suppose that she imagined they would harmonize better with the company into which they were transplanted.

The following will be read with pleasure: the conclusion seems to point at some sorrows which Mrs. West has, herself, sustained:—

Swift flew the fatal shaft, whose dire arrest
Clos'd young Maria's brief and blameless joys.
But oft man's fell destroyer o'er his prey
Reluctant seems to stand, as if he felt
For his submitting victim, or allow'd
A mother's feeble anguish to restrain
His mace descending on a prostrate slave.
Long hours of sad suspense has she endur'd
Who in her patient daughter sees the course
Of some severe distemper undefin'd,
That o'er life's morning waves its ebon wing,
And strews the couch of innocence with thorns
Of torture and despair. Pale as a form
Of marble, as a martyr meek, devout
As the rapt seraph, to whose converse high
Her holy hopes aspire, year after year
The sufferer lies, sees but the shaded sun
Through her veil'd window glimmer, to denote
The day from night. Of life she nothing knows,
Save that to live is pain; of the gay world,
Man's busy theatre, no gorgeous scene,
Except what some fair sister softly paints
At hours of partial ease, in hopes to wake
A sickly smile. Of nature's beauteous face
She steals a glimpse in one short annual round,
To visit every neighbouring shrub, whose form
Memory depictur'd to her sleepless eyes.
She marks how they have flourish'd, while to her
The genial seasons and the rapid hours
Brought sure returns of pain, condemn'd to wear
All forms but that which mercifully ends
The toil of sufferance. Yet content to live,
Tho' looking oft at death, resign'd and calm,
She languishes in patient cheerfulness,
Without one murmur; for beside her lies
A sovereign cordial, to whose healing balm
She oft applies intent, and, mid her throes,
Seeks in the book of God assurance firm
Of regions, at whose joyful bourn disease
And lassitude their ransom'd victims yield.

* King John, act 3d, scene 3d.

With love untir'd, with hopes defeated oft,
Yet still renew'd, the tender mother bends
O'er the dear girl, oft willing to resign
Her innocent to God; as oft, when ease
Relaxes the strain'd muscles, vainly deems
Misery hath spent her shafts, repose will heal
What fierce distemper tore; th' untasted joys
Of health will light upon the wondering maid,
Most grateful for that treasure libertines
Throw from their spendthrift hands; that gem, unpriz'd,
Which sparkles in the ruddy beggar's eye,
Who, thankless for the blessing, little wrecks
What for Potosi's mine were cheaply sold.

"Nor, tho' from fragile womanhood more oft
The passive virtues claim their tribute hard,
Of meek endurance, is athletic man
Exempt from sickness. Oft his sinewy frame
In prime of vigour feels the burning shaft
Of pestilence; delirious falls, and dies
Ere med'cine, like Plantagenet's chaste bride,
With healing lip can cool the poison'd wound.
So fell a youth of kindred blood, who liv'd
A mother's dearest hope, and dying wrung
Her heart with sharpest pangs. Like her of Nain,
She was a widow, friendless, feeble, old;
Like her, the bier where all her treasure lay
She follow'd; neighbours, kinsfolk also wept
To see her sorrows; but no hand divine
With touch miraculous the funeral stay'd,
Restor'd the festering sleeper, gave him power
To burst his cearments, to exchange the grave's
Deep solitude for his fond mother's arms,
And with renew'd existence bless that life
His death would close. Yet, William, thou shalt rise
When death's last dart is hurl'd! A voice divine
Spake to thy mother too, in whispers sweet,
"Weep not; be comforted. All who believe
In me shall, at my summons, quit their graves;
I am the resurrection and the life."

We have already said, that the fifth book, which is devoted to *Maternal Sorrow*, is, by far, the most interesting of the whole. The narratives which it contains are, for the greater part, simple, natural, and pathetic; and Mrs. West succeeds better in such than in the loftier walks of the muse. Criticism finds much to censure, where only the judgment is called into action: but her voice is silent when the feelings of the heart rise pre-eminent. The following is pretty:—

Nor do the woes which rive a mother's heart
With measur'd step still pace the path of death,
Like sable mourners at a funeral—
A form more horrible they oft assume,
And ask his shaft in mercy. Seest thou her,
Whose brightest mood is but a wintry moon,
Seen in a night of mist? She dares not weep,
Nor call on sympathy, like those who yield
Their dearest offspring to their Maker's will,
By summons premature. 'Tis her first hope,
That prying curiosity (to her
Ev'n friendship takes that form) knows not the grief
Which, like th' Egyptian asp, in her heart's core
Has fix'd its fangs immutable. Her bane
Is a lost girl, a fair one, and betray'd
By beauty, weak credulity, and love;
One who ne'er listen'd, tho' her warning voice
Pointed seduction as a wily snake
Gliding along the thicket, where, like Eve,
She lov'd alone to wander*, confident
Of strength, like her; a tempter also came,
Told a smooth tale, and triumph'd. What remains
To the deluded victim of his arts?
Tears and reproaches. Baby arms! he oft
Hath mock'd their puny wounds. Is he not rich,
Is he not noble? Will the world assail
His fame, or high-born beauty lothe his arms,
Because a village-maid found his embrace
Contamination, ruin, and despair?
No: he is censur'd with a gentle smile,
Call'd gay, but elegant, and good at heart,
And soon to be reclaim'd. The different doom
Of her is misery; a relentless sire
Denies her wrongs the shelter of a roof,
Where yet dishonour never found abode.
In vain the mother weeps, intreats, persuades,
Harsh is the father, and the haughty girl
Turns desp'rate from despair. To folly soon
Guilt, bold, determin'd guilt succeeds; those charms,
So oft the mother's wish, a prelude oft

* Paradise Lost, Book 9th.

To bridal splendour and connubial wealth,
Are barter'd now to purchase scant support
For loath'd existence. In the haunts of shame
Her beauty fades; sportive Euphrosyne
Adopt Megara's sullen brow, ill gloss'd
With smiles like those the Tyrian minion us'd,
Astarba*, when she drugg'd Pygmalion's bowl,
And pledg'd the draught of death. With such she leads
The victims she entrammels to partake
Her destitution, misery extreme,
Remorse, tho' deep, yet stubborn, which no touch
Of true repentance turns to comfort. Death
Is not to her a harbour from life's storm,
A refuge for the shipwreck'd; 'tis the rack
On which obdurate wickedness must hide
Eternal wrath. So the sad mother knows,
And trembles to inquire if she has clos'd
Her earthly shames. So knows she when she kneels
In prayer to heav'n, and for a sinner pleads,
Who never prays; for her she supplicates
The axe may be suspended, tho' the tree
Bears nought but poison. Did she feel for this
A mother's throes, and cares, and hopes, and joys?
O traitor man! A gaudy equipage
Glides by in pomp; the bridal-favours shine:
Scarce can she keep from curses. Yet, O God!
Thou art most just, and to thy sanctuary
She creeps with tottering step, and for a while
In thy vast mercy loses sight of woe.

We will make one more extract:

Yet, Muse, forget not in thy list of griefs
Amanda's sorrows. She, the blameless wife
Of rich Mercator, in her family
Blessing and bless'd. With every promise fair
They flourish'd; but most lovely, most belov'd,
Louisa shone in beauty's early morn,
Gay, innocent, affectionate, the joy,
The pride of all. Soon was that morn o'ercast;
O'er her fair cheek a sickly languor stole,
And the soft sighs which issu'd unobserv'd,
Contrasted by strain'd gaiety, betray'd
By its unapt disguise. Alone she rov'd,
Preferr'd the moon-light to the noon-day walk;
Or, bending o'er her lute, unconscious humm'd
Some tender tale of love. With mirthful hearts,
Unsicken yet, her sportive sisters gib'd
Her alter'd manners, and in whispers vow'd
To tell the cause Amanda's anxious eye
Discern'd too plainly, that the canker love
Prey'd on her damask rose. Patient she staid,
Nor yet with zeal indecorous profan'd
The sacred haunts where maiden modesty
Conceal'd the preference to its blushing self,
Perchance but half reveal'd. And now her eye
Measures their youthful visitants, him first,
Henry of Avondel, their frequent guest,
Rich, young, and gay, at whose unyielding heart
Tir'd Cupid empts his quivers; unsubdu'd,
Tho' the bold huntress, fair Clorinda, e'er
Pursu'd him buskin'd in the arduous chase,
And talk'd of Trip's and Ranter's feats; uncaught,
Tho' soft Erminia carv'd on the smooth beach
His name with true-love knots and flourishes;
And when she met his eyes, with side-long glance
Told how she lov'd him. Free the rover goes,
Dances with Polymele, with Mira sings,
Whispers kind nothings to each cheated maid,
And mocks the bait by many a skilful dame
Suspended o'er his manors. "Is it he,"
Amanda cries, "for whom Louisa pines,
At first ambition's dupe, then plung'd by love
In dungeons of despondence, where he hides
The recreant nymphs who volunteer their hearts?
Her sisters say she loves him, and predict
Merit like hers can never love in vain.
Poor girls! unskill'd to read the heart of man;
They little think how pride delights in power,
And vanity displays th' Hesperian fruit
To tempt and cheat doting credulity."

Now the sage mother marks Louisa's face
When Henry enters. "Does it flush with shame?
Do the unmeaning compliments which form
The current coin of life, gain from his tongue
A sterling value? Does she shun his hand,
As if an adder bedded in his palm?
Yet does her timid eye, when unobserv'd,
In silent adoration on his face
Throw its rapt gaze? If so, too true she loves,
And 'twere but self-delusion did she scoff
With jests misplac'd his manners and his mien;
That were affection's feint, who, undisguis'd
But rarely speaks in bashful womanhood,
Till love to Hymen his fair captive yields."

* Telemachus, book 8th.

'Tis doubtful still, no kindling blush, no gaze
Of stol'n idolatry, no tremors chill
Betray her secret woes. Now rumour tells
Of Henry's marriage, an alliance high;
Birth, beauty, fortune, all unite to crown
His envied bride. Her taste shall re-adorn
The ancient hall where pale Louisa's eyes
Have long been thought to fix. Her ample dower
(To all but waste superfluous) shall repair
The breaches wanton prodigality
Made in fair Avondel. Report shall tell
His happiness, and pity slightly name
The maid who lov'd him. Yet Louisa's cheeks
Reveal no traces of more frequent tears,
Now wax they paler. She repeats with praise
The bridegroom's fondness, and the nuptial pomp;
Pays her due gratulations, then returns
To solitude, and woos the nightingale.

"Still droops my darling girl," Amanda cries,
"But not for wedded Henry. Does despair
Consume her blasted prime? and yet a youth,
Such as gay spinsters picture when they tell
The triumphs of their early beauty, bows,
And meets a cold denial." Much incens'd,
Mercator asks, "Can maiden pride demand
Offer more splendid, or fastidious taste
Require a nobler mind or finer form?"
Trembling at stern rebuke, the sobbing fair
Sinks in her mother's faithful arms. Her tears
Mix with the silent mourner's, while she craves
That confidence too long withheld, too long,
By scrupulous, high-minded delicacy,
Spar'd from solicitude. Louisa's eyes
Confess there is a secret, and implore
Forgiveness for a grievous fault, chastis'd
By sufferings exquisite. "Name not to me,"
She cries, "the worth of Alcon, nor suppose
That the young heir of Avondel hath doom'd
My life to singleness. Along thy plains,
Fertile Bengal, my husband roams; for him,
Wedded in thoughtless childhood, and estrang'd
By habit, time, and distance, flow these tears.
Ceaseless they bathe his pictur'd form, when grief
Seals every eye but mine, and the pale lamp
Directs me to the casket where I hide
The tokens of his early love; for once,
O mother! sure he lov'd me; and perchance
Not to neglect, but faithless elements,
I owe his silence now." "His name, my child?"
Exclaims the faltering mother, as she strains
With reconciling fondness to her heart
The shivering, fainting culprit. "'Tis a name
That will offend. My sire's inveterate foe,
Unworthy Raymond, who betray'd his trust,
And wrong'd his fame, gave birth to him I love,
To him I wedded. While a witless girl,
We at a kinsman's met. Romantic hearts,
Inflam'd by Romeo's wrongs, and Juliet's woes,
Taught us to love, and realize the tale,
He Montague, I doting Capulet.
Marriage would heal the breaches of our house,
And from the brier of hidden love would grow
The rose of concord. So a youthful friend,
With seeming wisdom pleaded; but, alas!
O'er thy rebellious daughter's marriage-bed
The cypress and the willow wav'd. Regret
Is mine, and mine remorse, till death dissolves
The contract folly form'd. Yet, if thou canst
Protect me from my father's wrath, conceal
My wrongs, my woes. How would his honour brook
To hear his tempted daughter has been urg'd
To break recorded vows; urg'd, too, by him
To whom she pledg'd them! O! I tell thee all,
Ev'n the last sorrow of this broken heart.
Raymond would give me liberty, resign
His title to some worthier suppliant,
Blest with paternal sanction. Love, he says,
And honour claim this sacrifice of self,
From hopeless, fix'd despair. Can honour stoop
To license foul adultery, or love
Quit what it best prefers? Could thou resign
Thy child, my mother? In the guiltiness
Of my confess'd transgressions I dare ask,
If thou couldst cast me as an alien off,
To be beheld no more? O press me still
To thy warm heart in silence, nor reply:
The sharp reproaches of thy pitying tears
Shoot through my mortal wounds. Would heaven I ne'er
Had known a love, or trusted faith but thine!"

"O child for ever dear! yet be th' offence
Of secrecy by confidence aton'd,
And trust thy father's wisdom, love, and care.
I will divulge thy story; meet the burst
Of angry rage, and, when its transport ends,
(As quickly it will end in sorrow) lead
Thee to receive his blessing. It will drop

Like balm upon thy anguish, and his will
Shall guide thy future course." Louisa yields;
In palpitating agony she waits
The kind ambassadress, who soon returns,
And brings the news of pardon. Half her woes
End at that sound; but injur'd love prepares
Fresh sorrow; nor will Hymen crown with peace
The inauspicious contract folly form'd,
And falsehood violates. Where wild excess
Revels in tropic regions, and bestows
Nature's best products on a sensual lord
Unworthy of her gifts, young Raymond's name
Was heard with detestation. Merciless,
Ev'n in the bow'r of wantonness, to those
Who fed his brutal appetites; unjust,
Where he had strength to wrong, yet prone to bend,
Th' expectant sycophant of wealth and power.
Such was Louisa's husband! His misdeeds
Came posting on a thousand couriers. Say,
To such a guardian should fond parents trust
Their pure, dejected daughter? Though allur'd
By promis'd dow'r, and cheated in his hope
Of higher nuptials, Raymond woos her now
With tempting tales of eastern pomp, and vows
Of love renew'd, and many a smooth excuse [love
For past unkindness. No: with lingering
They clasp her close, and still delay the hour
Of separation, till her alter'd eye
In vacant stupor fix'd, or rolling wild,
Tells that the cup of misery is drain'd
Ev'n to its dregs; and the fair maniac, freed
From sense of true misfortune, wanders now
Amid the visions of distemper'd thought.
Oft o'er the sea she sails, and welcomes oft
India's well-painted shores. In fancied state
She decks her hair with berries, as with gems,
Ascends her palanquin, and round her calls
Her tawny slaves, and tells the silver moon
To light her o'er the Ganges to her love.
Anon with rage she glows, tears from her head
The ornaments fantastic, furious beats
Her breast, and bids the tiger and the wo'f
Say if their name is Raymond. Sinking soon
In sad exhaustion, with a feeble wail
She mourns her miseries, till sympathy
Is thrill'd with anguish. But attendant still
On all her woes, soothing each wild caprice,
Checking with trembling grasp her frenzied hands,
And pleading mild, when, save thyself, no friend
Durst bide her fury, thou, Amanda, still
For many a year didst o'er the sufferer watch,
And gain, what none but thou couldst gain, the pow'r
To rule her wanderings. As in infant life,
Thine eye could check her lapses, and thy pray'rs
Disarm her fury, till her wayward sense
In gentle error rested; mild, compos'd,
And inoffensive, but persuaded firm
That Raymond still was faithful, and would come
When the calm seas permitted. All day long
She watch'd the winds, but still they never blew
Aright; and still at eve the fleecy clouds
Sail'd o'er the wandering moon too swift.
Yet hope
Would image the tranquillity denied
To her sick thought, and bid the future rise
Sacred to peace and joy. With kindred ray
Hope gilds the labours of maternal love;
Grateful for lessen'd ills, Amanda trusts,
Ere her eyes close in death, to see her child,
By misery made most dear, repay her care
With conscious gratitude, restor'd to peace,
To reason's heavenly ray again restor'd.

Nor were her pray'rs ungranted, tho' her eyes
Saw not the blessed change. The snows of age,
Falling on poor Louisa's wrinkled brow,
Compos'd her burning brain. Serene and calm,
Her early cheerfulness renew'd, nor all
Her early beauty faded, in life's eve
She shone a star of bounty to distress,
A guide to thoughtless youth, remembering well
That she had greatly err'd, and deeply mourn'd.

We need scarcely add, in conclusion, that we place the present volume on a high equality with contemporary productions.

AMERICAN ANNALS; *or, a Chronological* HISTORY *of* AMERICA, *from its first Discovery in* 1492, *to* 1806. *By* ABIEL HOLMES, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1808.

THIS is a very useful work, and it is executed in a manner that renders it an extremely desirable acquisition to a private library, as a book of reference. It is arranged chronologically, by which means,

whether perused consecutively, or referred to only as occasion demands, the mind is not bewildered with any thing that is extraneous in point of time. The advantages of this plan are well detailed by the author himself in his preface, which we will quote:—

"A new world has been discovered, which has been receiving inhabitants from the old, more than three hundred years. A new empire has arisen, which has been a theatre of great actions and stupendous events. That remarkable discovery, those events and actions, can now be accurately ascertained, without recourse to such legends, as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of most nations. But, while local histories of particular portions of America have been written, no attempt has been made to give even the outline of its entire history. To obtain a general knowledge of that history, the scattered materials, which compose it, must be collected, and arranged in the natural and lucid order of time. Without such arrangement, effects would often be placed before causes; contemporary characters and events disjoined; actions, having no relation to each other, confounded; and much of the pleasure and benefit, which History ought to impart, would be lost. If history, however, with chronology, is dark and confused; chronology, without history, is dry and insipid. In the projection therefore of this work, preference was given to that species of historical composition, which unites the essential advantages of both.

It has been uniformly my aim to trace facts, as much as possible, to their source. Original authorities, therefore, when they could be obtained, have always had preference. Some authors, of this character, wrote in foreign languages; and this circumstance may be an apology for the occasional introduction of passages, that will not be generally understood. While originals possess a spirit, which cannot be infused into a translation, they recite facts with peculiar clearness and force. Quotations however in foreign languages are always inserted in the marginal notes. There also are placed those passages in English, which are obsolete, either in their orthography, or their style. To some persons they may, even there, be offensive; but they may gratify the historian, and the antiquary. The one may be pleased with such marks of authentic documents; the other, with such vestiges of antiquity.

The numerous references may have the appearance of superfluity, perhaps of ostentation. The reason for inserting so many authorities was, that the reader, when desirous of obtaining more information, than it was consistent with the plan of these Annals to give, might have the advantage of consulting the more copious histories for himself. Should these volumes serve as an Index to the principal sources of American history, they may render a useful though humble service to the student, who wishes to obtain a thorough knowledge of the history of his country.

Professions of impartiality are of little significance. Although not conscious of having recorded one fact, without such evidence, as was satisfactory to my own mind, or of having suppressed one, which appeared to come within the limits of my design; yet I do not flatter myself with the hope of exemption from error. It is but just however to observe, that, had I possessed the requisite intelligence, more names of eminence would have been introduced; more ancient settlements noticed; and the States in the Federal Union more proportionally respected. For any omission, or other faults, which have not this apology, the extent of the undertaking may obtain some indulgence."

We are among those who decidedly approve of the authorities being produced, as they not only enable the reader to refer to the original sources for more ample details, but they give to the narration itself that weight and credibility of testimony without which such a work could not be read with perfect confidence in the author.—They shew also the great industry and research employed by Dr. Holmes in compiling the volumes.

The literary merits of this work cannot be expected to be very various. Simplicity of language, and perspicuity of narrative, have been successfully employed. As a specimen we

will extract the account of the voyages of Columbus:—

"Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, having formed a just idea of the figure of the earth, had several years entertained the design of finding a passage to India by the western ocean. He made his first proposal of attempting this discovery to the republic of Genoa, which treated it as visionary. He next proposed his plan to John II. king of Portugal, who, at that time, was deeply engaged in prosecuting discoveries on the African coast, for the purpose of finding a way to India. In this enterprize the Portuguese king had been at so vast an expence, with but small success, that he had no inclination to listen to the proposal. By the advice, however, of a favourite courtier, he privately gave orders to a ship, bound to the island of Cape de Verd, to attempt a discovery in the west; but the navigators, through ignorance and want of enterprize, failing in the design, turned the project of Columbus into ridicule.

"Indignant at this dishonourable artifice, Columbus left Portugal; and, having previously sent his brother Bartholomew into England to solicit the patronage of Henry VII, repaired to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain. It was not till he had surmounted numerous obstacles, and spent seven years in painful solicitation, that he obtained what he sought. To the honour of Isabella, and of her sex, the scheme of Columbus was first countenanced by the queen. Through the influence of Juan Perez, a Spanish priest, and Lewis Santangel, an officer of the king's household, she was persuaded to listen to his request; and, after he had been twice repulsed, to recal him to court. She now offered to pledge her jewels, to defray the expence of the proposed equipment, amounting to no more than two thousand five hundred crowns; but this sum was advanced by Santangel, and the queen saved from so mortifying an expedient.

"On the 17th day of April, 1492, an agreement was made by Columbus with their Catholic majesties: That, if he should make any discoveries, he should sustain the office of viceroy by land, and admiral by sea, with the advantage of a tenth part of the profits, accruing from the productions and commerce of all the countries discovered; and these dignities and privileges were not to be limited to his own person, but to be hereditary in his family.

"Columbus, on the third day of August, set sail from Palos in Spain, with three vessels and ninety men, on a voyage the most daring and grand in its design, and the most important in its result, of any, that had ever been attempted. He, as admiral, commanded the largest ship, called Santa Maria; Martin Alonzo Pinzon was captain of the Pinta; and Vincent Yanez Pinzon, of the Nigna. When the fleet was about 200 leagues to the west of the Canary islands, Columbus observed that the magnetic needle in the compass did not point exactly to the polar star, but varied towards the west. This discovery made an alarming impression on his pilots and mariners; but his fertile genius helped him to assign a plausible reason for this strange appearance, and to dispel their fears. Expedients, however, at length lost their effect. The crew, with loud and insolent clamour, insisted on his return, and some of the most audacious proposed to throw him into the sea. When his invention was nearly exhausted, and his hope nearly abandoned, the only event that could appease the mariners happily occurred. A light, seen by Columbus at ten in the night of the 11th of October, was viewed as the harbinger of the wished for land; and early the next morning land was distinctly seen. At sun rise, all the boats were manned and armed, and the adventurers rowed towards the shore, with warlike music, and other martial pomp. The coast, in the mean time, was covered with people, who were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle, and whose attitudes and gestures strongly expressed their astonishment. Columbus, richly dressed, and holding a naked sword in his hand, went first on shore, and was followed by his men, who, kneeling down with him, kissed the ground with tears of joy, and returned thanks for the success of the voyage. The land was one of the islands of the New World, called by the natives, Guanahäna. Columbus, assuming the title

and authority of admiral, called it San Salvador; and, by setting up a cross, took possession of it for their Catholic majesties.

"Many of the natives stood around, and gazed at the strange ceremony in silent admiration. Though shy at first through fear, they soon became familiar with the Spaniards. The admiral, perceiving that they were simple and inoffensive, gave them hawksbells, strings of glass beads, and red caps, which, though of small intrinsic worth, were by them highly valued. The reason assigned for their peculiar estimation of these baubles is, that, confidently believing that these visitants had come down from heaven, they ardently desired to have something left as a memorial. They gave the Spaniards, in return, such provisions as they had, and some cotton yarn, which was the only valuable commodity they could produce.

"Columbus, after visiting the coasts of the island, proceeded to make farther discoveries, taking with him several of the natives of San Salvador. He saw several islands, and touched at three of the largest of them, which he named St. Mary of the Conception, Fernandina, and Isabella. On the 27th of October, he discovered the island of Cuba, which, in honour of the prince, the son of the Spanish king and queen, he called Juanna. Entering the mouth of a large river with his squadron, he staid here to careen his ships, sending, in the mean time, some of his people with one of the natives of San Salvador, to view the interior parts of the country. Returning to him on the 5th of November, they report, that they had travelled above sixty miles from the shore; that the soil is richer and better than any they had hitherto discovered; and that, beside many scattering cottages, they found one village of fifty houses, containing about a thousand inhabitants. Sailing from Cuba on the 5th of December, he arrived the next day at an island, called by the natives Hayti, which, in honour of the kingdom, by which he was employed, he named Hispaniola.

"On the shoals of this island, through the carelessness of his sailors, he lost one of his ships. The Indian cazique, or prince, Guacanahari, receiving intelligence of this loss, expressed much grief, and sent all his people with their canoes, to save what they could from the wreck. 'We lost not the value of a pin,' says the admiral, 'for he caused all our clothes to be laid together near his palace, where he kept them till the houses, which he had appointed for us, were emptied. He placed armed men to keep them, who stood there all day and all night; and all the people lamented, as if our loss had concerned them much.'

"The port, where this misfortune happened, Columbus called Navidad [the Nativity], because he entered it on Christmas day. Resolving to leave a colony here, he obtained liberty of the cazique to erect a fort, which he accordingly built with the timber of the ship that was wrecked; and, leaving it in the hands of three officers and thirty-eight men, prepared to return to Spain.

"Columbus, having taken every precaution for the security of his colony, left Navidad on the 4th of January, 1493; and, after discovering and naming most of the harbours on the northern coast of Hispaniola, set sail, on the 16th, for Spain, taking with him six of the natives. On the 14th of February, he was overtaken by a violent tempest, and, in the extremity of danger, united with the mariners in imploring the aid of Almighty God, mingled with supplications to the Virgin Mary, and accompanied by vows of pilgrimage. That his discoveries, in case of shipwreck, might not be lost, he wrote an account of them on parchment, wrapped it in a piece of oiled cloth, and inclosed it in a cake of wax, which he put into a tight cask, and threw into the sea.—Another parchment, secured in a similar manner, he placed on the stern, that, if the ship should sink, the cask might float, and one or the other might possibly be found. But his precaution, though prudent, was fruitless; for he was providentially saved from the expected destruction, and, on the 4th of March, arrived safely at Lisbon. On his arrival at Palos, on the 15th, he was received with the highest tokens of honour by the king

and queen, who now constituted him admiral of Spain.

"Columbus adhering to his opinion, that the countries, which he had discovered, were a part of those vast regions of Asia comprehended under the name of India, and this opinion being adopted in Europe, Ferdinand and Isabella gave them the name of Indies.

"The Portuguese having previously explored the Azores and other islands, instantly claimed the newly discovered world, and contended for the exclusion of the Spaniards from the navigation of the western ocean. Their competitors, however, were careful to obtain the highest confirmation possible of their claim. While orders were given at Barcelona for the admiral's return to Hispaniola, to strengthen the Spanish title to this island, and to other countries that were or should be discovered, their catholic majesties, by the admiral's advice, applied to the Pope, to obtain his sanction of their claims, and his consent for the conquest of the West Indies. An ambassador was sent to Rome. The Pope, then in the chair, was Alexander VI. a Spaniard by birth, and a native of Valentia. Readily acceding to the proposal, he, on the 3d of May, adjudged the great process, and made the celebrated line of partition. He granted in full right to Ferdinand and Isabella all the countries, inhabited by infidels, which they had discovered, or should discover, extending the assignment to their heirs and successors, the queens of Castile and Leon. To prevent the interference of this grant with one formerly made to the crown of Portugal, he directed that a line, supposed to be drawn from pole to pole, at the distance of one hundred leagues westward of the Azores, should serve as a boundary; and bestowed all the countries to the east of this imaginary line, not actually possessed by any christian prince, on the Portuguese, and all to the west of it on the Spaniards.

"How astonishingly great, at this period, was the influence of the Pope of Rome! This sovereign pontiff, 'in virtue of that power which he received from Jesus Christ, conferred on the crown of Castile vast regions, to the possession of which he himself was so far from having any title, that he was unacquainted with their situation, and ignorant even of their existence.' Although neither the Spaniards, nor the Portuguese, now suspected the validity of the papal grant, yet the other nations of Europe would not suffer them quietly to enjoy their shares. In the progress of these Annals, we shall find different nations planting colonies in the new world, without leave of the catholic king, or even of his holiness. It early became a law among the European nations, that the countries, which each should explore, should be deemed the absolute property of that discoverer, from which all others should be entirely excluded. Above a century after this papal grant, the parliament of England insisted, That occupancy confers a good title by the law of nations and nature.

"On the 25th of September, Columbus sailed from Cadiz, on his second voyage to the New World. The equipment made for him proves in what an advantageous light his past discoveries and present enterprize were viewed. He was furnished with a fleet of three ships of war and fourteen caravels, with all necessaries for settlement or conquest, and 1,500 people, some of whom were of the best families of Spain. On the Lord's day, the 3d of November, he discovered one of the Caribbee islands, which, because it was discovered on that day, he called Dominica. Going on shore at an adjacent island, he called it by his ship's name, Marigalante, and took solemn possession before a notary and witnesses. On the 5th, he discovered Guadaloupe; on the 10th, Montserrat and Antigua.—After discovering, to the north-west, fifty more islands, he came into the port of Navidad. Not a Spaniard, however, was to be seen; and the fort, which he had built here, was entirely demolished. The tattered garments, broken arms, and utensils, scattered about its ruins, too clearly indicated the miserable fate of the garrison.—While the Spaniards were weeping over these relics of their countrymen, a brother of the friendly cazique Guacanahari arrived, and confirmed all their dismal apprehensions. He in-

formed Columbus, that, on his departure, the men, whom he left behind, threw off all regard to their commanding officer; that by familiar intercourse with the Indians, they lessened that veneration for themselves, which was first entertained, and, by indiscretions and ill conduct, effaced every favourable impression, that had first been made; that the gold, the women, the provisions of the natives, became subject to their licentious prey; that, under these provocations and abuses, the cazique of Cibao surprised and cut off several of them as they straggled about, heedless of danger; that then, assembling his subjects, he surrounded the fort, and set fire to it; that some of the Spaniards were killed in defending it; and that the rest perished, in attempting to escape by crossing an arm of the sea.

"Leaving Navidad, he sailed eastwardly; and, at the same island, anchored before a town of Indians, where he resolved to plant a colony. He accordingly landed all his men, provisions, and utensils, in a plain, near a rock on which a fort might be conveniently erected. Here he built a town, which, in honour of the queen of Castile, he called Isabella. This was the first town founded by Europeans in the New World."

We conclude by repeating our opinion, that this is a highly useful publication.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

QUATORZAIN.

Written in the second volume of the Remains of HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

O'ER Henry now the quivering zephyrs play,
And hark! the Trent thro' yonder valley flows;
Bewailing sad the inauspicious day,
That saw his eyes in dark oblivion close.
No more at evening these embowering trees,
Shall droop their heads to listen to his lay!
No more these flowery walks his genius please,
Where oft he watch'd the twilight-shades decay.
Here would he ponder, fir'd with thought sublime,
On heaven's blue arch, at night's impressive noon;
Here trace the latent mysteries of time,
Or list enraptur'd to the fierce monsoon!
For here the shrieks of frantic Margaret still
Wou'd his wild brain with thought congenial fill!

Grafton-Street, Feb. 1809. J. G.

TO GERALDINE.

O LADY list not lover's sighs,
If you are rich as well as fair,
Nor heed the gaze of tearless eyes,
No love is there.

Mistrust the vows in rapture made,
The bended knee and mournful air,
The homage to thy beauty paid,
Can love be there?

And disregard the tuneful strain,
That tells of passion and despair,
That warbles forth harmonious pain,
Love is not there.

Perhaps a silent lover sighs,
That you are rich as well as fair,
O lady, watch his tearful eyes,
For love is there.

He thinks what others only say,
And fain would speak, if he might dare,
But on his lips love dies away,
While love is there.

In silence and in solitude,
He nurses love and hides despair,
O let not now thy wealth intrude!
Love, love is there

ALPHONSO.

IMITATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. II.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
"Most women have no characters at all:"
Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,
And best distinguish'd by black, brown, or fair!

CŒLEBS' SOLILOQUY.

TO wed, or not to wed?—that is the question.—
Whether 'tis better for a bard to cherish
The holy joys of some sequester'd cell,
Or to converse with a bewitching wife,
And by her lurements end them? To sleep, to wake—
Yet more: and by that waking, say, he thinks
Of Homer, and the thousand ancient names
That poets dote on;—'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To sleep—to wake—

To wake! to clasp the fair! ay, there's the rub;
For by that incident what bliss ensues,
When Hymen's torch *has blest* the sacred league,
Demands a pause. There's the respect
That makes poor Cœlebs a penurious state:
Yet, who wou'd bear the follies of a spouse,
Her endless lust for fashionable life,
The constant visits of the milliner,
Her numerous parties, and the enormous debts
That many a poet is compelled to pay,
When he, *unbound*, might his *quietus* make
With studying Plato? Who wou'd live alone,
To be the dupe of cunning and deceit;
But that the dread of *these oppressive ills*,
(And oft some others of still darker shade
Which modesty conceals) disturbs the soul;
And makes one rather choose some monkish haunt,
Than fly to noise, confusion, and a wife?
Thus marriage does deter my tow'ring soul:
And thus the hues of sweet Lavinia's cheeks
May fade like Autumn leaves ere winter come;
And all those charms of symmetry and grace,
With this regard, feel death's untimely blast,
And all in air dissolve!

MENANDER.

G.S. T.C.R. 3d March, 1809.

LINES *written on a Summer's Evening.*

THE lingering day is closed, and evening fair
Peeps o'er the brow of yonder western hill,
Where Contemplation sits, with modest air,
Charm'd with the music of the lowland rill.
Scenes such as these awoke Gray's plaintive muse
To adoration, sentiment, and song;
Scenes such as these contempt for wealth infuse,
And lure the poet from Distraction's throng:
Scenes such as these exalt the frenzied soul—
Can make the draughts of Castaly more sweet;
O'er all the spirits hold a mild controul,
And bid the breast with holier raptures beat!
Abstract the mind to those ethereal spheres,
Where worldly gloss subsides, and heavenly pomp appears!

Grafton-street, March 1809. J. G.

Ung SONNET FRANÇOIS *de la* 15*me Centurie.*

O CHER enfantelet, vrai pourtraict de ton pere,
Dors sur le sien que ta bouche à pressé!
Dors petiot; cloz, amy, sur le sieu de ta mere,
Tien doulx œillet par la somme oppresse!

Bel amy, cher petiot, que ta pupille tendre
Gouste ung sommeil qui plus n'est fait pour moy! -
Je veille pour te veoir, te nourrir, te defendre,
Ainz qu'il m'est doulx ne veillir que pour toy!

Dors mien enfantelet, mon souci, mon idoie!
Dors sur mon sien, le sien qui t'a supporté:
Ne m'enjouit encore, le son de ta parole,
Bien ton soubriz cent fois m'aye transporté!

O cher enfantelet, vrai pourtraict de ton pere,
Dors sur le sien que ta bouche à pressé!
Dors petiot; cloz, amy, sur le sieu de ta mere,
Tien doulx œillet par la somme oppressé!

A FRENCH SONNET *of the* 15*th Century imitated.*

AH lovely babe! dear image of thy sire,
Sleep on the bosom which thy lips have press'd:
Sleep, cherub, sleep! thy limbs some rest require,
And close those tender eyes so much oppress'd!

Sweet little love! whilst you secure enjoy
Slumbers which long have fled from me;
I wake to view, to feed, to guard my boy:
My only comfort is to look on thee!

Hush, my dear child, my only hope, my joy!
Sleep on that breast, which doth thy life sustain:
Let me thy pretty voice once more enjoy.
Thy untaught prattle doth such charms contain!

Ah lovely babe! dear image of thy sire,
Sleep on the bosom which thy lips have press'd:
Sleep, cherub, sleep! thy limbs some rest require,
And close those tender eyes so much oppress'd!

March 9, 1809. JUVENIS.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. ZACHARIAH BARRAT'S, *(Croydon) for a Machine for washing Linen, &c. to which may be attached a contrivance for pressing the water from them instead of wringing.*

THE machine consists of a wooden trough of a convenient size for one person to stand at, with an inclined bottom; the inside surface is made uneven by grooves or projections, about an inch asunder. The ribs of the grooves are hollowed so as to give them a wavy appearance, and into the hollows may be introduced small pieces of buff, or other elastic substance, which in the operation of washing are supposed to act in a similar manner to the human fingers. A hole is made in the bottom of the trough to let off the suds when done with. On the inside of the trough, and parallel with its ends, a roller is fixed on centres, covered with cork, leather, or other soft substances, to prevent noise in the operation of washing, which operation is performed by a person pressing the cloaths in the trough, with a loose board, called an agitator, the under side of which is supported by, and moves on the roller above mentioned. The agitator is constructed of one or more pieces of board, two feet six inches long, framed together so as to form a flat surface, nearly of the width of the interior, having two holes or spaces cut out in the upper end, for the operator's hands. The lower end, about an inch high, is covered with leather, cork, or other fit elastic soft material, with one or two pieces projecting at the bottom, similar to those in the hollowed parts of the grooves, in the inside of the trough. Across the top of the trough is a strong bar, or shelf of wood, on which may be placed an apparatus of any proper construction for pressing out the water to be used as a substitute for wringing: this apparatus is a box, or tube, into which the wet things may be put, and the water pressed out by a piece of wood, of the size nearly of the interior of the box, attached to the end of a screw fixed in a frame. A lever, &c. for creating a pressure may be adopted; or if a screw is used, it may be encircled with a cylinder of leather to keep it free from wet; otherwise its action would be stiff and unpleasant.

Mr. RALPH DODD'S, *(Change Alley) for the improved Bridge-Floorings or Platforms, and Fire-Proof-Floorings for Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Mills, &c.*

THIS invention consists in a method of applying soft iron, and other metals with condensed earth, artificial stone, &c. As this patent is mostly represented by figures, the first of these may be called a tubical rib, to be used empty, or filled wholly or in part with condensed earth or stone, to be applied from one pier to another, or bearings, straight, triangular, or curved. The second figure represents an upright shaft, or column for sustaining heavy weights, strengthened with condensed earth, or artificial stone. Flanges, or joints, are also used for attaching one to each other, to stand upright, or to be laid horizontal, for conducting fluids or air in a cold or heated state. Another square tube is coated internally or externally with condensed earth, &c. to be used as a beam, rafter, joist, girder, or pile, which may be varied in its shape at pleasure. Another tubical beam has two upper ears or flanges, to fasten down platforms, decks, floorings or other attached parts. These beams must be made water-tight, to prevent their sinking. One of the figures shews the various parts when combined in the formation of houses, warehouses, mills, coated or not; and another figure represents the different divisions when connected and applied to vessels floating in, or on water, or to contain any fluid, coated or otherwise, internally or externally, with condensed earth or artificial stone.

Mr. RICHARD FOTHERGILL'S, *(Sunderland) for a Machine for dressing Hemp.*

IN order fully to explain his invention, Mr. Fothergill divides the whole machine into seven parts; of which the first part or operation is to bruise, clean, open, and free hemp

from its native husk, so as to make it fit for the subsequent processes; the second, third, fourth, and fifth parts or operations of the machine are to dress and draw the hemp, and make it fit for spinning; the sixth part or operation is, to spin the same into thread or yarn; and the seventh and last part or operation of the machine is, the twisting and making the thread or yarn into ropes and cordage. These several parts are described by figures, which cannot be introduced here, and of course it will be impossible to do more than announce the invention as we have already done.

Mr. JOHN DICKENSON'S, *(Ludgate-hill) for his Invention of a Cannon Cartridge Paper, manufactured on a new Principle.*

"MY invention," says the patentee, "consists in the addition of a certain proportion of wool or woollen rags to the linen rags or other materials, consisting of hemp or flax, that have hitherto been made use of for manufacturing this kind of paper; by means of which, in consequence of the intermixture of the woollen fibres with those of the hemp or flax, when the paper is lighted by the explosion of the powder in the gun, it is prevented from retaining sparks of fire after the flame goes out; the mixture should consist of about two-fifths woollen, and three-fifths linen, or some other fabric composed of hemp or flax. The linen and the woollen should be washed and made into half stuff in separate engines, and afterwards mixed in their proper proportions, and beat together in the beating engine. But if wool is made use of, or woollen rags that are of a very loose texture, they may, in that case, be washed in the same washing engine with the linen, as well as beat off together in the same beating engine. The woollens require a roll, the bars of which must be so round or dull that they will not cut, otherwise any close-woven rags will be chopped up into small pieces; of course the roll must be heavy, or the process of making them only half stuff will be very tedious. The linen should be very strong and sound, and beat as wet, and at the same time as long, as possible, otherwise with the proportions mentioned above, the paper will not be sufficiently strong. The greater quantity of woollen there is introduced, the more effectually will the paper be prevented hanging fire; but, as it contributes very little to the strength of the paper, it would not be practicable to use a larger proportion than what is mentioned above, except the linen materials were new, and particularly strong. On the other hand, a smaller quantity of woollen would, in a less degree, produce the effect of preventing the paper hanging fire; while, from containing more linen, it would possess greater strength; but I consider the above proportion more eligible, and combining (if the paper is properly manufactured) a sufficient degree of strength, with the property of not retaining fire. The paper should be "engine sized" with alum only, in the proportion of about ten pounds to one hundred and twelve pounds of stuff, and no oil or spirits of vitriol, or any other ingredients, should be put into the engine. The paper should not be picked. This paper is adapted to be cured in the usual manner previous to being made use of."

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE reading of Mr. Troughton's paper, on the division of mathematical instruments by ocular inspection, has been finished. One of the methods adopted was the use of a roller, one sixteenth the diameter of the circle to be divided.

A most curious and interesting paper, read by Mr. Davy, accounted for the various experiments on the action of potassium on ammonia, and proved that a considerable quantity of nitrogen can be made to disappear, and can be regenerated; nothing is obtained in its place but oxygen and hydrogen, and when it is formed, its elementary matter is furnished by water. Two modes present themselves for explaining these uncommon results, viz. that nitrogen is either a

compound of hydrogen and oxygen; or, which is most probable, that hydrogen, nitrogen, ammonia, water, and the nitrous compound, all contain the same *pondcrable* elementary matter, and that their different forms depend upon their electrical states. This enquiry Mr. Davy is still pursuing.

Dr. Young furnished a series of numerical tables of the elective attraction of acids with alkalies, by means of which 100 figures are made to represent the affinities of 100 different salts, which would otherwise require above 5000 words to express them.

Mr. Brodie has described a twin fœtus, nearly the full size, seven months old, and without either heart, liver, or gall bladder. Though the author, in reading his paper, cited a great number of instances, this was admitted to be the best formed fœtus ever known. It appears that all such children have been twins, and that the present was quite as large as the other which had its organs complete.

Captain Burney furnished two papers, on the motion of heavy bodies on the Thames, and detailed some experiments with loaded sticks to ascertain why loaded barges sailed faster than the current, or than unloaded barges; but he only confirmed the fact that the heaviest end of a pole always went first with the current. His other paper contained a plan for measuring a ship's way at sea, by means of a steel yard and a line, where a pound weight should indicate a mile, or more or less, according to the power of the instrument.

A letter from Mr. Knight to the president, contained further observations on the sap of trees, the formation of radicles from the bark, and also that of the buds from the same source, instead of their being produced from the alburnum, as supposed.

A paper of Mr. Home's on a peculiar joint discovered in the *squalus maximus* (basking shark), lately cast on the sea shore, has been laid before the society, with a drawing. More interesting particulars relative to the stomach of this fish, were to form the subject of another communication.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. CARLISLE having finished his course of Anatomical Lectures before the president, council, and students of the Royal Academy, on taking leave of his auditory, said he trusted that his lectures would not be found destitute of useful information, and he thanked his auditors for their attention and indulgence. The principal objects defined in the lectures alluded to were the bones and the muscles, and in order to shew the compression and distension of the latter, and their occasional prominence in certain positions of the body, when applied to labour, two living subjects were exhibited, and confirmed to demonstration the ingenious remarks of the learned gentleman. They were directed one after the other to raise a considerable weight by means of the lever, which they pushed from them, the body in an inclining posture; and then reversing their position, they let the weight gradually descend, following the lever as the weight declined; so that the operation of the anterior and posterior muscles were visibly demonstrated. These experiments gave general satisfaction.

The figures exhibited were those of Gregson, the pugilist, and a sawyer, whose name we could not learn:—the former has a fine trunk, but his figure is by no means perfect, and is deficient in strength from the knee downwards. The figure of the sawyer was an infinitely better study, though diminutive in stature compared with the former. He has been accustomed to labour all his life, and being spare of flesh, the muscles displayed themselves with most astonishing distinctness. The instant he put forth his strength the muscles in every part of the body assumed a prominence, and their action was so distinct and apparent, that the theory of the lecturer was exemplified to the most perfect conviction.

The lecture was numerously attended, and, in addition to the academicians and students, many professors of surgery were present, and a long etcetera of professional men of all descriptions.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Improved Mode of constructing Muffles for Chemical Purposes. By Mr. Edmund Turrell.

HAVING experienced much inconvenience in the common mode of moulding muffles on wooden blocks, for the use of chemists, enamellers, &c. I beg leave to lay before your praiseworthy society an improved method, possessing the following advantages:—namely,

First. By this new method of moulding muffles, coarser and cheaper materials may be used than can be employed in the common mode; and which also gives them the valuable property of resisting a greater degree of heat.

Secondly. That much time will be saved by this improved method of manufacturing them, must be allowed, when the two modes are compared.

Thirdly. The certainty of making them without cracks or flaws, and with coarser materials, will appear obvious, when it is considered, that by this improved method, they are *internally* moulded instead of *externally*: by which means the strength of the operator may have its full effect, in firmly compressing the composition into the mould. Whereas, in the old mode, the workman, after having spread the composition upon a cloth, guessing at its thickness, bends it over the block in the best way he can, and by thus disturbing the composition, he must needs make many cracks and flaws, which can be but imperfectly closed in smoothing the surface of the muffle, whilst upon the block; the evil consequence attending which is, its being subject to fly or crack, when exposed to a great heat; and it will also be plainly seen, that, in the old mode, a great disadvantage is felt by the sides of the muffle, whilst in its wet state, hanging from its centre, and which also tends to crack it, as there can be nothing applied to assist it in this case, but by employing a greater proportion of cohesive clay in the compositon, which, however, produces little if any advantage; whereas in this mode, this fault is entirely obviated, and the composition, by its construction in drying, assists the extrication of the muffle from the mould.

Fourthly. With respect to simplicity, this new mode will be found to possess a very great advantage, for a boy of 12 years of age may be taught to make them in a very short time.

The Fifth advantage in this improvement, and of equal consideration, is the cheapness of the article; the price of which has been reduced nearly one-third to the consumer; and when the superior quality of them is taken into consideration, it may fairly be said to full one-half, when regard is had to their superior quality; and that the muffles may be used over again, when broken and ground, with a much less proportion of cohesive clay than in the old mode; and this is conceived to be no inconsiderable advantage; for it is well known, that when the old muffles are broken, crucibles can be used without much fresh clay, they are far superior to new materials.

Sixthly. The muffles made in the old way are seldom of equal thickness; whereas those made according to the method presented before the society, will be found to possess that necessary quality in perfection; for, if an hundred are made from the same mould, they will all be of the same thickness.

FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE following are the particulars of the constitution of this celebrated establishment. Our readers need scarcely to be informed, that it is stationed at Paris, and is destined "to improve and perfect the arts and sciences by uninterrupted researches through their whole circle, by the publication of discourses on every subject connected with them; by correspondence with learned natives and foreign societies, and by every means that may forward these important views." In obedience to their laws and the declarations of their government, they are to forward such scientific and literary works that have for their object general utility, and the glory of France. It is divided into four classes, viz. Physics and the Mathematics—the French Literature and Language—History and an-

cient Literature—the Fine Arts. The first class consists of eleven divisions, viz. *Mathematical Sciences*—Geometry, six members; mechanics, six; astronomy, six; geography and navigation, three; physics in general, six. *Physical*—Chemistry, six members; mineralogy, six; botany, six; rural economy and the veterinary art, six; anatomy and zoology, six; physics and surgery, six. This class nominates, subject to the Emperor's approbation, two perpetual secretaries, one for the mathematical, and the other for the physical sciences. The perpetual secretaries are to be accounted only as general members of the class, but not of any division.

The first class are permitted to elect six of its members into the other classes of the Institute; it can also nominate a hundred correspondents selected from learned men, natives or foreigners.

The second class is composed of forty members, and in some degree corresponds with the *ci-devant* French academy. It is particularly intrusted and charged with the completion of the French dictionary, and to examine in relation to their language, such important works in literature, history, and the sciences, as merit their attention. It nominates of itself, and subject to the approbation of the Emperor, a perpetual secretary, who still continues to make a part of the forty members of which this class is composed. They are allowed to elect twelve of their members into those of the other classes of the Institute.

The third class is composed of forty members, and eight foreign associates. The learned languages, antiquities, monuments, history, the moral and political sciences, in their relation to history, are the objects of its researches; it endeavours particularly to enrich French literature, from the works of such Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, that have not yet been translated. The members are charged with the continuation of a collection of diplomatic papers, facts, &c. A perpetual secretary is nominated in the same manner as in the other classes, and among other privileges, nine of the members of this class, named by themselves, are qualified to sit as members of the other classes of the Institute; they can also nominate and appoint sixty correspondents, natives or foreigners. The fourth class, or that of the fine arts, which will particularly demand our attention, is composed of twenty-eight members and eight foreign associates. It is composed and subdivided in the following manner:

Painting, six members; sculpture, six members; architecture, six members; engraving, three members; musical composition, three members.

This class nominates, subject to the Emperor's approbation, a perpetual secretary; six of its members may be elected from the other class; and it is allowed to nominate thirty-six corresponding members from natives absent from Paris, or foreigners. The foreign associates have a deliberative voice only for the objects of science, literature, and the arts.

The foreign members of the Institute form a part of the one hundred and ninety-six correspondents, attached to the classes of the sciences, literature and the fine arts. The correspondents are not to assume the title of members of the Institute, and they lose that of correspondents, during the time of their residence at Paris.

The nominations to vacant places is made by each of the classes where the place is just vacant; the election to be confirmed by the Emperor.

The members of the four classes have the right to assist reciprocally in the particular places of each, to the reading or lectures when they are requested.

The body of the Institute unite four times in the year to give an account of their works.

They elect, in common, the librarian and sub-librarian of the Institute, likewise all the agents and officers that belong to the Institute.

Each class holds every year a public meeting, at which the three others assist.

There is, for the Institute in general, a committee, composed of five members, two of the first class, and one from each of the other three, named by their respective classes.

This committee regulates, during the general meetings, all that relates

to the administration; to the general expences of the Institute, and to the division of the funds between the four classes.

Each class afterwards regulates the employ of the funds that are assigned to it for its expences, as all that relates to the printing and publication of its memoirs, &c.

Every year each class distributes prizes; the number and value of which are regulated in the following manner:

The first class, a prize of three thousand francs: the second and third, each a prize of one thousand five hundred ditto: and the fourth class, grand prizes in painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. Those who have had one of these grand prizes are sent to Rome, and maintained at the public expence.

The following is a list of the members of the fourth class:—

First Division, Painting—David, Van-Spaendonck, Vien, Vincent, Regnault, Taunay, Denon, Visconti.

Second Division, Sculpture—Paregou, Houdon, Moitte, Roland, Dejoux, Chaudet.

Third Division, Architecture—Gondoin, Peyre, Raymond, Dufourny, Chalgrin, Heurtier.

Fourth Division, Engraving—Bervic, Jeuffroy, Duvivier.

Fifth Division, Musical Composition—Méhul, Gossec, Grétry, Monvel, Grandmenil; Le Breton, perpetual Secretary.

The foreign associates of the fourth class are, Canova at Rome, Appiani, at Milan; Raffaelle Morghen, at Florence; Sergell, at Stockholm; Ben. West, at London; Haydn, at Vienna; Marvuglia, at Palermo; Salieri, at Vienna.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Agricultural Society of this county, held at Lynn, was very respectably attended; at which its worthy representative, T. W. Coke, Esq. presided. Previous to the dinner some choice sheep were exhibited by Mr. Coke and Mr. Money Hill, of the South-down breed; and by Colonel Fitzroy and Mr. Money, of the Leicester. A shearling of the first-named gentleman being slaughtered, weighed 6st. 9lbs.—tallow 1st. 6lbs. which was guessed within a pound by Mr. Lett, of Norwich. After dinner, the healths of *The King—Prosperity to the Society—Mr. M Hill—Mr. Coke—The Rev. St. John Priest—Colonel Cunningham*—and *The Absent Members*—were drunk with great *eclat*; together with *Breeding in all its branches—Small in size and great in value—Prosperity to the Town of Lynn—The man who dares to be honest in the worst of times*—which last toast induced a gentleman to give *Colonel Wardle*, and the same was received with three cheers; *Friendship in marble, and Animosity in dust*, terminated their libations.

Soon after dinner, on the health of Col. Cunningham being drunk, Mr. Coke took occasion to recommend, in his usual handsome manner, the proposals of that gentleman for purchasing Scotch and other cattle by commission, as the most sure means of obtaining the *pure breed* of the respective kinds of stock, which he thought had been of late years too little attended to; and the colonel's terms, he conceived, to be very moderate, as he only required 10s. 6d. each for the larger sorts, and 5s. for the small Highlanders—a sum considered very reasonable for the advantages to be derived from his acknowledged judgment in the selection of stock, which now were generally culled over before the drovers reached this county. He also took occasion to recommend some yellow turnip-seed received from Col. Graham, of Scotland, which grew almost entirely beneath the surface of the earth, and would stand the severest weather, being superior to the Swedish, as he had proved by 16 acres sowed in his plantations this year, which were not injured by the bite of hares or rabbits. He said he should transplant a sufficient quantity to give seed to his numerous agricultural friends.

The model of a *portable* field barn was shewn at this meeting by Mr. Osborne Butcher. This moveable building is intended to prevent the expensive, but hitherto necessary practice, of removing corn stacks a great distance in the winter. The barn is placed on rollers, to elevate it

sufficiently from the ground. Each side contains 8 pannels, 3 feet wide, which are fixed in grooves, and fastened by two iron rests, supporting a wooden bar going across with-in-side. The roof contains the same number of shorter slides or pannels, somewhat similar to a long flat tile, and it (the roof is 7 feet high and 24 long. The inside of the barn is 16 feet wide, and there are two doors, one at each end, to procure a thorough draft when dressing the corn, with ample room to contain a threshing machine. This portable barn is strong and durable, but yet can be taken to pieces by *two* men in *six* hours, removed, and again as firmly erected with equal celerity.

Mr. T. Weavers delivered the engraving from his painting of Mr. Coke. It is but justice to this young but rising artist, to say, that the print has given general satisfaction. The portraits of Mr. Coke, Mr. Walton, and the two shepherds, are most faithful representations of their persons; the scenery in the middle ground, consisting of a view of Holkham-hall, with the surrounding grounds—the church just appearing above the trees—and, in the perspective, the German Ocean—forms altogether a *coup d'œil* highly interesting, and clearly displaying Mr. Weavers' taste for landscape scenery.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. RYLANCE is preparing for the press a romance, to be entitled, Francesco, or the Fool of Genius, founded on the extraordinary life of Mazzuoli, celebrated as a painter by the name of Parmegiano.

The Rev. Robert Bland, author of Edwin and Elgiva, has in the press a poetical romance, in ten cantos, entitled, the Four Slaves of Cytherea.

The Rev. J. Girdlestone intends to publish by subscription all the Odes of Pindar, translated into English verse, with notes explanatory and critical.

Mr. Webb intends to publish an edition of his most admired Glees, in three volumes folio, containing about one hundred pages each.

Dr. Crotch intends to read Lectures on music at the Hanover-square Rooms; and will shortly publish his third volume of the Specimens of various kinds of Music.

A Society of Physicians in this metropolis have been engaged in collecting materials for a new work, to be called the Annual Medical Register, containing a complete account of the medicinal literature of the preceding year, with an historical sketch of the discoveries and improvements in medicine, and the collateral sciences; a report of the general state of health and disease in the metropolis, a brief detail of miscellaneous occurrences, &c. &c.

Mr. Park's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is in great forwardness; he has engaged to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the former charge of inaccuracy, and also to continue the extracts according to the author's plan. The copious annotations on Warton's History, by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. George Ashby, and various manuscript observations by that acute critic, Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present editor.

Mr. Rose has expressed his intention to publish some Observations on the Historical Fragment of Mr. Fox, and an Original Narrative of the Duke of Argyle's Insurrection in 1685.

Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle, celebrated for his ability in engraving on wood, is engaged on a System of Economical or Useful Botany, which will include about 450 plants, the most useful in the Materia Medica, in diet and manufactures. The text accompanying them has been prepared by Dr. Thornton; it relates to the history and uses of the several plants. There will be two editions, one on royal paper, and the other, more numerous, on demy.

A Treatise on the Art of Fencing, theoretically and experimentally explained, upon principles entirely new

is intended to be published by subscription, by Mr. J. Roland, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

An Apology for the King's Supremacy, and Memoirs of the Supremacy of the Pope, with its rise, progress, and results in different ages and nations, so far as relates to civil affairs, is in the press, and will form an octavo volume.

A new edition of Quintilian, after the manner of Rollin's Compendium, will shortly appear from Oxford, in an octavo volume.

The Search of Humanius of the Temple of Happiness, by Mr. Lucas, is preparing for publication.

A member of the University of Oxford has announced for publication Lindley Murray examined, in an Address to Classical, English, and French teachers, pointing out grammatical errors, and the necessity of an English grammar that will lead to that of any other language, without violating the purity of the English.

Mr. C. Bradley, of Wallingford, has in the press a Series of Questions adapted to Lindley Murray's English Grammar, with notes for the use of those who have made some proficiency in the study of the English.

Mr. Robert Buchanan intends to publish a second edition of his Essay on heating Buildings by Steam, which will contain a methodical collection of the facts that have been really ascertained, and have rendered the practice certain and commodious.

The Rev. Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, at the request of the London Missionary Society, shortly intends to publish Essays addressed to the Jews, on the authority, the scope, and the consummation of the Law and the Prophets; in one volume duodecimo.

Mr. Farmer is printing a second edition of his Sermons on the Parables, in one octavo volume.

The first volume of a new Annual Publication will appear shortly, entitled, The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register. Its object is to bring into one view all matters and occurrences relating to the Church; and to preserve all such documents as may be of permanent interest to the Establishment. A complete list of Rectories, Vicarages, &c. &c. will conclude the first volume.

Mr. John Loyd, of Cefenfaes Mentrog, Merionethshire, intends to publish by subscription, The Records of North Wales, consisting of all the State Papers relating to that part of the principality; the correspondence between the ancient Welsh Princes and the English Court; grants to the different borough towns; ancient letters relative to the affairs of the principality, its castles, &c. &c.; articles of their capitulation in the civil wars; lists of the sheriffs of the six counties from the earliest periods; grants of lands to monks, monasteries, and other public bodies, with every document calculated to throw light on former times. This work will form two volumes octavo.

Among other improvements in consequence of the settlement of the English at Malta, it is observed by a late traveller, that "most of the towns-people, who used to wear caps, have now hats; those (says this correspondent) whom I remember walking on foot, now ride; they who had formerly an ass or mule, now keep their calesses, the coach of the country, and all this within the course of five or six years. The French, on the contrary, while they were at Malta, not only destroyed the Maltese trade, but even broke up the fishing boats for firewood."

Mr. Carey has published a corrected account of the phenomenon of the Marine Rainbow; in this, alluding to the period when his observations were first made, he says, "Innumerable small rainbows were seen at once starting up to view, and vanishing in rapid succession, all within a limited space in the quarter opposed to the sun, where the showery spray of each wave, as tossed from its curling top by the wind, offered to the astonished sight, the momentary exhibition of a perfect rainbow, though of diminished size."

Dr. Coventry has lately invented a method, simple and effectual, for purifying small grained salt of the *magnesia salita*, and other deliquescent salts, which have hitherto rendered marine salt incapable of preserving fish. This discovery of Dr.

Coventry's will also extend to several other useful purposes.

The following is a very excellent composition for portable or extemporaneous ink:—Take half a pound of honey and the yolk of an egg, and mix them well together; add two drams of gum-arabic, finely levigated, and thicken the whole with lamp-black to the consistence of a thick paste, which, with a proper quantity of water, may be used as an ink.

Africa.

Cotton and rice have lately been imported from Sierra Leone; and it is presumed that, if this part of Africa is properly encouraged, the real value of its productions will greatly exceed those of the gold coast.

Canada.

The attention of builders, timber dealers, &c. has lately been turned to this quarter, to a degree which promises to be of considerable effect. Arrangements have lately been made for sending out a great number of hands from England to Canada, where they are to be employed in felling timber. Such has been the want of timber recently, that in the new town of Edinburgh and its adjacencies, including miles of streets, not a *timber employed is of home growth:* Canada, in the course of last year, before the new arrangements were adopted, supplied 50,000 loads of timber, and it is supposed to be equal in quality to that which we used to receive from America. The culture of hemp is also very rapidly extending in Canada: several hundred tons were grown last year near Montreal and in Upper Canada.

Holland.

The effects of the inundations and storms in the beginning of February and the last days of January, in this country, have been dreadful beyond all conception. More than fourteen large villages and hamlets have been destroyed, together with some hundreds of men, women, children, and cattle. The dykes in several places having given way, and the thaw having dislocated large quantities of ice, these bodies, being set in motion, had loosened houses, trees, &c. &c. from their foundations, and borne them along with irresistible force into the ocean, or till the whole was separated or dashed in pieces. It was no uncommon thing to see houses carried upon the surface of the water, and and driving along upon the torrent, while the unfortunate inhabitants were in vain imploring that aid which was seldom able to succour them, or resist the force of the devouring elements. Numbers of persons have lost their all, and many have been saved by the brave and benevolent exertions of others. Even as high as Wesel, the country had suffered in a very great proportion: among other events made public by the municipal officers of that place, it is mentioned that a young woman, whose mother and some of her neighbours had taken refuge from an inundation upon an eminence, had saved her parent at the certain risk of her own life, swimming with her upon her back, up to her shoulders in water: But, lamentable to say, this heroic young woman returning twice more to the same spot, to save a poor woman with two children; (she had saved two persons besides her own mother before) a fresh sea poured in, and swept her away with the victims she came to rescue. At Gorinchem, the town itself was in very great danger, in consequence of a breach made in the dyke near that place. The King of Holland with some of his Dutch officers were upon the spot, and by their example in encouraging the people to exert themselves in pulling up the stones to throw into the dyke; after four hours hard labour, during which the town magazine was emptied of all the beds, mattrasses, sails, and every thing of a bulky nature, they were fortunate enough to keep the water out of the place, though not till some houses in the environs were washed away. Louis Bonaparte, the King of Holland, stood up to his middle in water during the whole of this time, giving directions and assisting with his own hands; and was an eye witness to the circumstance of a Jewess's jumping out of her window, with a child in her arms, up to the neck in water. The King gave the parson of Liendeck, twenty ducats to distribute immediately among the poorest of the people, and offered premiums to those

persons who should exert themselves in saving the lives of others.

India.

The culture of Mahogany in this part of the world has been attended with great success. Two plants, it seems, the first known in India, were sent out by the Court of Directors to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; from these two, upwards of 1000 plants have been reared, and continue in such a thriving state as to promise in a few years to be a valuable acquisition to this country. Last year, the two original trees were nearly four feet in circumference, and several of the others were two or three feet in their rotundity.

Italy.

The following State Paper is given as an instance of the enlightened liberality of the nineteenth century:—

"All persons as well ecclesiastical as civil, must denounce and notify all and every one of those whom they know, or shall hear, that they meddle with experiments in necromancy, or any other kind of magic.

"Given at the Sacred Office, in Pesaro, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1802."

Russia.

To promote the manufacture of cloth, the Russian Ministry have published a proclamation, inviting persons of every description, connected with this business in foreign countries, to proceed to Russia. They promise that the settlers shall be well received, either in the old Russian towns, or in the provinces newly incorporated with the empire. Besides paying the expenses of their passage, the Russian government will furnish them with lodgings, work-shops, utensils and wool, and maintain them free of expense for six months. They may chuse their own wool, and a fixed price is put upon it. Every piece of cloth manufactured by them is to be paid for in ready money. When they have given satisfaction as to their capacity, houses are to be built for them, with garden-ground annexed. As long as they work for government, they are not to be called upon to repay any of the advances made to them. If they prefer working on their own account, they may enter into business with the same privileges as ordinary manufacturers, on condition of refunding the value received from the Russian government. Besides enjoying the same privileges as the rest of the colonists in New Russia, during ten years, they will not be called upon for any impost beyond the ordinary per-centage.

South America.

The markets in the Brazils, we are sorry to hear, are literally glutted with English commodities, so that a number of vessels must probably return without breaking bulk; and others must be satisfied with disposing of about an eighth of their cargoes. It is stated, that this is partly owing to a want of spirit and address on the part of the Portugueze merchants; but this is not exactly the case. Many of the articles carried out from Great Britain have been manufactured in a style much too expensive for the habits of the people in that country, particularly in iron and steel. Besides, vast quantities of the former have been sent out under a wrong idea; as the merchants seemed till then to have been ignorant that a very hard wood is generally used in the Brazils as a substitute for iron, and has been on account of its quality, called *Pao ferro*; viz. the *iron tree.*

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

Dr. JAMES ANDERSON.

JAMES ANDERSON was born about the year 1739, at Hermiston, a village about six miles from Edinburgh, of parents who succeeded their forefathers for several generations in cultivating the same land. Nothing remarkable is known of them: they were a family of respectable farmers; and our author may be said to have inhaled with his first breath, that spirit of agricultural knowledge for which he became so distinguished.

In his boyish years he formed an intimacy, which remained uninterrupted till his death, with his kinsman and namesake, the present James Anderson, M.D. Physician General at

Madras: born in the same village, they went to school together, learnt the same task, fought each other's battles, and joined in the same amusements; this early association produced a similarity in their future pursuits, the one being no less eminent in India, than the other has been in Europe, for a patriotic life and exertions for the benefit of mankind in general. They kept up a constant correspondence, and communicated to each other their various productions and discoveries.

Having been deprived of both his parents, while yet very young, it was the wish of his guardian that he should occupy the paternal farm when old enough to undertake such a charge; and as much learning was not thought necessary for a farmer, young Anderson was discouraged by his friends, from prosecuting his studies beyond a common school education; but that decision and firmness which were throughout his life the most conspicuous features of his character, now began to appear, and he displayed a resolution to judge and act for himself. He informs us,* that, having read Home's Essay on Agriculture, and finding that he could not understand the reasoning for want of chemical knowledge, he immediately resolved to attend Cullen's lectures on that science. Being very young, and unaided by the countenance of any friend who could give him advice, or introduce him to the world, he waited on Dr. Cullen, and explained his views and intentions. The Doctor, considering it as a boyish whim, which might lead him away from his necessary pursuits, at first endeavoured to dissuade him from the undertaking; but finding that our youth had fully reflected on the subject, and adopted his resolution with a fixed determination to persevere in it, he assented to the design; and as the penetration of that celebrated man soon discovered the capacity and steadiness of his young pupil's mind, he not only encouraged his present object, but became his sincere friend, carefully directed his future studies, "listened with condescension to the arguments that were dictated by youth and inexperience, and patiently removing those difficulties that perplexed him." Thus began a friendship and intimacy between them, which never ceased during the life of that eminent professor.

With the assistance of such a patron, and with the natural energies of his own understanding, it is not to be wondered at that he made rapid advances, not only in chemistry, but also in other branches of learning, which, as it were, grew out of this his first academical study; for the various branches of science are so connected with each other, that, to a mind, constituted like his, the attainment of information on one constantly induce the desire of prosecuting others: and this takes place in an eminent degree at the university of Edinburgh, where the great attention and abilities of the professors, combined with the moderateness of the expence, have for many years afforded remarkable facilities and encouragement to the student.

At the same time he did not neglect the duties of his farm, of which he took the management upon himself about the age of 15, assisted by four older sisters; and he employed himself in the exercise of his profession and his studies with so much assiduity for several years, that he barely allowed sufficient time for the repose required by nature.

His friends soon perceiving that his ardour in the pursuit of literary knowledge was not to be controuled, suggested a medical profession as the most advisable for him to follow; but to this he took a dislike, and could never be reconciled to it: he therefore determined to prosecute his original line of life. After having occupied Hermiston for a few years, he quitted it as a place that did not possess a sufficient field for his enterprising mind, and took a long lease of a large farm in the wilds of Aberdeenshire, consisting of about 1300 acres of land, almost in a state of nature. This vast undertaking was entered on before he was of age, the execution of the lease having been deferred till the arrival of that period.

In the midst of the difficulties he had to contend with in bringing this tract into cultivation, which were

* Bee, Vol. I. p. 50.

very great, arising chiefly from the badness or total want of roads, the remote distance from markets, and the precariousness of the climate, he began his career as an author, with his Essays on Planting, &c. first printed in the year 1771, in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, under the signature of "*Agricola*," and again published separately in 1771. The first edition of his Essays on Agriculture, Observations on National Industry, and several others of his early writing, were composed during a residence of more than 20 years at Monkshill, the name of the above mentioned farm. In 1768, at the age of 29, our author married Miss Seton, of Mounie, a descendant of the ancient and noble house of Winton, who brought him 13 children: by this marriage the estate of Mounie in Aberdeenshire came into his possession, and still remains in the family.

His merits as an author having become generally known, and his abilities as a practical farmer being acknowledged, his acquaintance and correspondence began to be courted by men of letters throughout the kingdom, and his society sought by persons of the first respectability in his own neighbourhood. In the year 1780, the honorary degrees of A.M. and L.L.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, not only without solicitation on his part, but before any communication took place with him on the subject.

In 1783, having previously arranged matters for the conducting of his farm, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, principally, we believe, with a view to the education of his encreasing family, and influenced, no doubt, by a desire to live where he could enjoy more of literary society than was to be had in so remote a part of the country; and to this end no place could be more conducive than the northern metropolis.

Previous to his departure from Aberdeenshire, he was actively employed in promoting measures for alleviating the distresses of the poorer classes in that county, owing to the failure of the crop of grain in 1782; and by his great exertions, in exciting the attention of the neighbouring gentlemen to the state of the county on that trying occasion, we have reason to think that he was the principal means of averting the calamities of severe famine from that part of the kingdom.

About the same year he printed, and circulated among his friends, a proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. This tract was never published, but the attention of government being excited to the subject by it, he was applied to by the Treasury to undertake a survey of the western coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining information on this important subject. This public spirited enquiry he undertook, and accomplished, in 1784, having a revenue cutter appointed to convey him round the coast; thus devoting his time and abilities to the public, much to the detriment of his own private affairs; and we are well assured he never received one shilling of remuneration from government for this meritorious service, although the ministers expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with his performance of it; and it was even with great difficulty, and after many applications, that he obtained the reimbursement of his actual necessary expences incurred in the service. About this time he was employed in his researches on the subject of sheep, and the improvement of wool, in concert with Sir John Sinclair; his opinions thereupon, delivered to the Highland Society, are published.

We next find him engaged in preparing for the publication of the Bee. This was a project he had long contemplated, namely, a weekly periodical work, designed for the dissemination of useful knowledge, which by its cheapness should be calculated for all ranks of people, while sufficient attention was paid to its various literary departments to render it respectable in the highest circles. His name was now so highly established, that the encouragement given by the public to this performance was wonderful, and nothing but great mismanagement in conducting the commercial part of the work, for which, like most persons of similar habits, he was ill adapted, could have caused it to fail in being a very profitable concern to him.

His own writings form a conspicuous part of this book; some of them will be seen under the name of *Senex*, *Timothy Hairbrain*, *Alcibiades*, and the greater part of the matter without signature. It is painful to observe how seldom the genius to conceive and instruct is united with sufficient perseverance to execute. The Doctor takes an affecting leave of his readers at the end of the eighteenth volume, finding it impossible for him to contend longer with the difficulties he experienced in conducting it; and principally those of getting in the subscription money. During the progress of this work, he opened a correspondence with many eminent persons, who were distinguished as literary and public spirited characters, abroad and at home; among these we may mention General Washington, with whom he carried on an interesting correspondence, and Mr. Johnes, the elegant biographer of Froissart, &c. with whose intimate friendship he was honoured till the day of his death.

In the course of this publication a circumstance happened that affords us an opportunity of admiring the steady independence of his spirit, and that firmness of conduct which conscious rectitude alone could inspire. At the time that the baneful effects of French revolutionary principles had perverted the senses of most classes of people, the Scottish metropolis was not the least conspicuous for its violence in the cause of mistaken freedom. At length government considered it necessary to interfere in repressing the dissemination of these destructive doctrines: prosecutions had already been commenced against several of the leading zealots, when our publisher received a summons to appear before the sheriff, who demanded of him to give up the name of the author of the "Political Progress of Great Britain," a series of essays that had appeared in the Bee. This he peremptorily refused, requesting that he might be considered as the author himself. No one, however, could suspect him to be the writer of these papers, as his opinions were well known to be of an opposite tendency to those inculcated therein. The sheriff desired him to consider of the matter, and cautioned him against the evil consequence of persisting in a refusal to disclose the real author. He was summoned a second and third time; but steadily adhered to his first answer, and was permitted to withdraw. At length all his people in the printing and Bee offices were called upon: he accompanied them to the court, and, in the presence of the magistrates, addressed them, saying, "My lads, you are my servants, and bound to keep your master's secrets; I therefore enjoin you, on no account to discover who is the author of the Political Progress of Great Britain, and I will hold you harmless for so doing." They all adhered to his directions, and so great was the respect in which he was held, that the magistrates, though frustrated in this cavalier manner, refrained from taking any step against him.

The greater number of his sons having left Scotland, and as little remained in it to excite any other than melancholy feelings, he removed to the vicinity of London, about the year 1797. Being no stranger here among literary men, he found great satisfaction in their society.

Prevailed on by the entreaty of his friends, he once more engaged in the service of the public, and produced, in April 1799, the first number of his "Recreations," a miscellaneous monthly publication, having for its principal objects agriculture and natural history. Although this work contained a number of communications from others, yet the greater part of it is written by himself. It met with the greatest encouragement from the public; but complaining of the irregularity of the printers and booksellers as being intolerable, he dropt it at the end of the sixth volume.

During the publication of his "Recreations," he wrote and printed separately his correspondence with General Washington, and a calm investigation on the scarcity of grain. The thirty-seventh number of his "Recreations" is his last publication, in March 1802, after which he consigned himself to quiet retirement, at a time when he foresaw the decline of his own powers approaching; these were hastened to decay by being over-

worked. He died on the 15th of October last, aged 69, one half of which time was devoted to the benefit of his fellow creatures.

M. BOTTINEAU, *the French Nauscopite.*

NAUSCOPY is the art of discovering the approach of ships on the neighbourhood of lands at a considerable distance. This knowledge is not derived either from the undulation of waves, or from the subtilty of sight; but merely from observation of the horizon, which discovers signs indicating the approach of large objects. On the approximation of a ship towards the land, or towards another ship, there appears in the atmosphere a meteor of a particular nature, which, with a little attention, is visible to any person.

M. Bottineau (a native of the island of Bourbon) laid his discovery before M. de Castries in 1784. The minister sent him back to the island to continue his observations there, under the inspection and superintendance of the government. M. Bottineau engaged, that not a single ship should arrive at the island without his having sent information of it several days before.

An exact register of his communications was kept in the secretary's office. All his reports were compared with the ships' books as soon as they arrived, to see whether the variations of weather, calms which retarded them, &c. &c. were such as agreed with his reports.

It must be observed, that when his reports were made, the watchmen, stationed on the mountains, could never perceive any appearance of ships; for M. Bottineau announced their approach when they were more than a hundred leagues distant.

From the authenticated journal of his reports, which has been published, it appears that he was wonderfully accurate. Within eight months, and in sixty-two reports, he announced the arrival of one hundred and fifty ships of different descriptions.

Of the fact there can be no reasonable doubt, because every method was adopted to prevent deception, and his informations were not only registered, as soon as they were made in the government office, but were also publicly known over the whole island. The offices of government, moreover, were far from being partial to M. Bottineau; on the contrary, they were displeased with him, for obstinately refusing to sell them his secret, which they wanted to purchase at a high price, so that he could expect no favour from their representations. Truth, however, obliged them to give abundant testimony to the reality of his extraordinary talent, in their letter to the French minister, which is published in a "*Memoire sur la Nauscopie, par M. Bottineau.*"

The following are two of the reports extracted from this memoir:—

"On the 20th of August, 1784, I discovered some vessels at the distance of four days sail from the island. On the following day, the number multiplied considerably to my sight. This induced me to send information of many vessels; but though they were only at four days distance, I nevertheless stated in my report, that no settled time could be fixed on for their arrival, as they were detained by a calm. On the 25th the calm was so complete, as to make me think, for a few hours, that the fleet had disappeared and gone to some other place. I soon after perceived again the presence of the fleet by the revived signs. It was still in the same state of inaction, of which I sent information. From the 20th of August to the 10th of September, I did not cease to announce, in my reports, the continuation of the calm. On the 13th I sent word that the fleet was no longer becalmed, and that it would arrive at the island within 48 hours. Accordingly, to the surprize of the whole island, M. de Regnier's fleet arrived at Port Louisa on the 15th. The general astonishment was greatly increased, when it was known that this fleet had been becalmed since the 20th of August, near Rodriguez islands, which was precisely the distance that I had pointed out in my reports.

"I soon had another opportunity of shewing the certainty of my observations. A few days before the arrival of M. de Regnier's fleet, I announced the appearance of another

fleet, which became perceptible to me. This created a great deal of uneasiness, because as no other French fleet was expected, that which I discovered might be English ships. I was ordered to repeat my observations, with accuracy. I clearly perceived the passage of several ships, and declared, they were not bound for our island, but taking another course. In consequence of this information, the Naiade frigate, and the Duc de Chartres cutter were suddenly dispatched to M. de Suffrein. The cutter actually saw and avoided the English fleet, in the 9th degree, but unfortunately did not find M. de Suffrein in the bay of Trincomalee. The report of the cutter effectually convinced the incredulous of the reality of my discovery."

The last circumstance, of dispatching the frigate and cutter, plainly shews the confidence which the French officers must have put in the information of M. Bottineau. It shews also that he deserved their confidence.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

LITTLE THEATRE, HAYMARKET.

THURSDAY, March 9.—A new comedy, acknowledged as the production of Mr. Allingham, and intituled "*Independence*," was represented at Colman's theatre, by the Covent-Garden company.

Dramatis Personæ.

Sir George Scornful Mr. Munden.
Mr. Glenbie .....Mr. Brunton.
Balance .....Mr. Fawcett.
Harper .....Mr. Emery.
Bungle (his Clerk) Mr. Liston.
Herbert .....Mr. C. Kemble.
Patter .....Mr. Simmons.
Kenraw .....Mr. Murray.
Ellen Scornful ....Mrs. H. Johnston.
Jane Balance.....Miss Bolton
Mrs. Peaceful ....Mrs. Davenport.

The Fable is by no means complex. *Glenbie*, believing his elder brother dead, is promised the hand of *Ellen*; but his unexpected return destroys the connection, and the lady is married to her favourite *Herbert*, a poor lad educated by *Sir George*. *Balance* is the "Trustee," who proves his "independence" and honesty, and refuses ten thousand pounds offered him by *Glenbie* to conceal the will. *Bungle* and *Harper* contribute highly to the effect of the piece.

The following were the best effusions:—

Patter. I hope I am not deficient in politeness.

Balance. I don't sell it—seldom called for—quite out.

Mrs. Balance. My husband is laying in a stock.

Patter. A stock! I trust I am not in the way.

Balance Yes, you're an attorney, and they are in every body's way.

Balance. A good heart is a palliative for a bad temper.

The Epilogue happily delineated the anxieties of an author. It was charmingly delivered by Mrs. H. Johnston, who, with Miss Bolton, C. Kemble, Munden, Liston, Fawcett, Emery, and Simmons, were loudly applauded.

While the critics generally damned this piece, the managers had the temerity to intrude it upon the public for three or four nights in succession, when they withdrew it altogether.

The following observations in respect to Mr. Allingham were made upon the piece:—

"Mr. Allingham's finest fancy seems to have been born and bred in a shop: if his ideas are lively, they jump up and down the pigeon-holes; if they are sentimental, they go to sleep under the counter. The whole intellectual as well as personal stock of the *hero of the comedy* was vested in his articles on sale; he drew his allegories from almonds, and his prosopopœias from pennyworths of candy; such and such a man he would describe as equal in worth to so much of retail, and the virtue of *honesty* was knocked down at the valuation of all his wholesale. The chief scene in the play consisted of our hero behind his counter, diligently serving the chance customers; a shrewd appeal to the domestic feelings of the audience! First a male customer dropped in for

a pound of tea, and then a female for a pound of sugar. The picture wanted nothing but Harlequin, to be as gross a pantomime as any in '*Mother Goose!*'—Now only think of Congreve all this time!—For example—

Enter a Man.

Benj. Balance. What's your pleasure, Sir?

Man. A pound of nine-shilling green.

Ben. Yes, Sir—[Takes down the canister, weighs the tea, cherishes it up in a paper, twirls about the twine, and finishes with a slap on the counter.]—Any thing else in my way to day, Sir?

Man. No, Sir.—[*Exit Man.*]

Enter a Woman.

Ben. What's your pleasure, Ma'am?

Woman. A pound of shilling moist.

Ben. Yes, Ma'am—[Serves as before.]—Any thing else in my way to day, Ma'am?

Woman No, Sir.

Ben.—[Twirling the package.]—Got some fine cloves, Ma'am; some excellent Turkey figs, or some——

Woman. No, thank ye—[*Exit Woman.*]

"Now, if the reader does not stop in the middle of his breakfast at this passage, and almost feel ashamed of himself for having read it, he has no idea of what I feel in being compelled to write it. A tragedy groan went through the audience as it proceeded, and it was followed by bursts of contemptuous laughter. Yet this play, this *comedy*, so hissed, hooted, and so entirely damned, was announced in the play-bills of the next morning, as '*received throughout with universal applause and approbation!*' and on the strength of this abominable falsehood, is to be '*repeated every evening till further notice.*' This is too bitter an insult on the public to be any longer endured."

THE DRURY-LANE COMPANY.

After a variety of reports relative to several generous offers made by different individuals to indemnify this house for its misfortunes, it was at length explicitly stated on Friday the 17th, that, Mr. Taylor having generously and gratuitously granted the King's Theatre for the purpose, the Drury-lane company performed last night the comedy of *Man and Wife* with *Sylvester Daggerwood*; which were succeeded by an opera ballet, with the most happy effect.

Relative to this generosity "for three nights only" one of the diurnal critics observed:—

"Circumstanced as the company are, unconnected with the patent, and able to gain the Lord Chamberlain's licence for only three nights, we think their increase of the playhouse prices of admission excuseable; and we are only sorry that the uncrowded state of the house last night, is not likely to render them greater gainers than they will probably be. The populousness of the house was (to make the best of it), only Denham's 'without overflowing full.' The play was badly chosen: *Man and Wife* is a wretched production, and had, before the fire, been tasked to its utmost. The majestic scenes of the opera-stage were very ill suited to it, and it moved off heavily and slowly. 'Gorgeous tragedy' would be the more proper thing to 'sweep by' so immense a stage. The echo produced by the many stage-boxes of this theatre is finely fetched out by the good voices of the company, such as Mrs. Jordan's. The house was not divested of its drapery last night, as it was for the Covent-Garden company; and consequently looked in that degree better."

The performances of the night were ushered in by the song of "*God save the King*," which was sung by the principal vocal performers of the company; and after this, Mr. Elliston *read* a Prologue, of considerable merit as a composition. It compared the late theatre to a ship-wrecked vessel, and called these "three nights" at the King's Theatre, a life-boat. We wish they may prove so to the company.

The following is the address spoken by Mr. Elliston:

Oft have you seen upon the silver tide,
A floating bulwark, Britons guard and pride,
With tow'ring masts, that ages might defy,
(Those naval pillars of her victory),
With gaudy streamers, and with sails unfurl'd,
Looking defiance on the wat'ry world;
The crew as hardy as the rocks, that brave
The bold invasion of the furious wave;
With dauntless valour send on every breeze,
These sounds of triumph—"Britain rules the seas!"
Yes, on her foes, her vengeance she can pour,

But who can still the elemental roar?
What voice can calm the ocean's dreadful sound,
When winds sing out the sailors' dirge around?
Or when, by lightning struck, the ship displays
The double horrors of the fun'ral blaze,
The crew, desponding, leave the burning deck,
And turn with anguish from the sinking wreck:
Thus our stout vessel, whose stupendous height,
Shone with the radiance of Apollo's light;*
Which erst had stood the many hostile blows,
The awful thunder of our critic foes,
Is now dismantled, cast away and burn'd
And all her trophies into ashes turn'd!
Whilst we, the shipwreck'd mariners, were toss'd
Upon the world's wide seas, and nearly lost;
But Hope, that steady pilot of the soul,
Took to the life-boat, and preserv'd the whole;
Bore us in safety to the friendly shore,
Where kind protection open'd wide this door;†
Offer'd a shelter to the suff'ring crew,
Whose future welfare must depend on you;‡
Your lib'ral aid must help us to refit,
And arm the Muses for the war of wit;
Whilst we, the champions of the poet's cause,
Will study to preserve the Drama's laws,
And gain the meed of merit—your applause.

* Alluding to the figure of Apollo, which stood at the top of the theatre.

† Alluding to Mr Taylor, of the Opera-house, who generously gave the free use of his theatre for three nights to the company.

‡ To the audience.

Monday, March 20.—The managers having very prudently reduced the price of admission into the gallery, from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. this spacious part of the house, as well as every other, was literally filled. The pit also overflowed, and the boxes were brilliant. The play was *The Honey Moon*. Mr. Penley, in the *Mock Duke*, was admirable. His soliloquy, which concludes the second scene of the third act, produced an extraordinary effect. Meditating upon his short-lived elevation, he says—"*It will be rather awkward, to be sure, to resign at the end of a month—but, like other great men in office, I must make the most of my time, and retire with a good grace, to avoid being turned out.*"—The audience instantly caught these words, and interrupted the *Mock Duke* with a thousand *bravos*, and an enthusiasm of applause from every part of the house. It was some time before the uproar subsided, and Mr. Penley was able to finish the sentence, which runs thus—"*As a well-bred dog always walks down stairs, when he sees preparations on foot for kicking him into the street.*" Here the applause was revived, and continued for some minutes. Among those who witnessed the scene was Mrs. Clarke.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A MORE important month than that which has just passed, has not for a long time occurred: events both at home and abroad excite in the least enquiring mind the most serious reflections. They, who are involved in the whirl of fashion, and they, whose days are spent in equally laborious but not so inglorious toil, are compelled to take a part in the discussions of the day: they find themselves urged by the conversation around them, to feel themselves members of the great society of mankind: their passive and inert minds are struck by the agitations of their country, and they must in spite of themselves exercise their judgements. If this is the case with the lower classes of society, for in our opinion the fashionable world is the lowest, the most degraded in the essential qualities of humanity, the most lost to the dignity of manly character, what must be the impressions on the reflecting part of the community—on the great body of the nation, which feels for its wrongs, and can understand their causes.

The great question of the Duke of York has been discussed most amply in the House of Commons: several divisions have taken place; and, if the majority has not spoken the precise sense of the nation, the minority has been so respectable and so formi-

dable, that that event has at last taken place, which prudence might have dictated in an earlier stage of the business. Since the famous debates on the exclusion of the Duke of York in the time of Charles the Second, the House of Commons has not seen such an important discussion within its walls; and it may give rise to a variety of remarks. One cannot but be consolatory to every lover of his country. We have seen the House under the influence of two parties, the one headed by Mr. Fox, the other by Mr. Pitt, and the opinions of the two leaders were a law to their followers. Their talents overpowered and awed the rest, and deliberation seemed to have fled from the breast of those who were to decide upon a question. The two champions, like two wrestlers on a green, were cheered and hailed by their respective partisans; the length of their speeches, the keenness of their repartees, the beauty of their metaphors, were the topics of delight. Mr. Pitt could talk the longest, *stans pede in uno*, and Mr. Fox excelled in closeness of argumentation.

Two such supposed transcendant speakers were not seen on the late occasion; but in lieu of them, the country witnessed what is of far greater value and importance, a number of persons of distinguished talents, in whom, if eloquence is not the highest praise, far superior qualities were manifest, and qualities more necessary for the determination of the question before them. By this opinion we would not, however, even on the score of eloquence, disparage the speakers who have lately distinguished themselves. We always held the eloquence of Mr. Pitt in contempt. To speak in the vulgar language, he possessed the gift of the gab in a most eminent degree, but the power he possessed was attainable by very moderate talents; and if he had been tried like Cicero and Demosthenes, before a popular assembly, the inferiority of his eloquence would have been clearly ascertained. During the whole of his exhibition he was supported by the confidence of the power behind him, or by the purchased cheers of his audience.

But in the late debates we may observe with pleasure, that a display of talents, useful to the country, has been made manifest. Sir Francis Burdett shone pre-eminent, whether we consider the powerful examination of the evidence, the perspicuity of his arguments, the manly firmness of his decisions, and the wit, with which the whole was seasoned. Mr. Whitbread was clear, solid, decisive, but less brilliant. Sir Samuel Romilly displayed talents which proved him to be not only a sound lawyer, but to possess those qualities which seldom fall to the lot of his profession—a great fund of general knowledge, and the power of discriminating between the technical rules of the bar, and the reasoning which becomes the gentleman, the scholar, and the citizen. In Lord Folkstone we beheld the heir to a peerage, proving himself to be worthy of a judicial seat, by the pains he had taken to be completely master of his subject, and to set forth his opinion with strength and precision. Mr. Wilberforce's integrity should not pass unnoticed; and if our limits permitted, we would, with pleasure, dilate on the excellence of many other speakers: and it must be observed, that the Duke was not without the ablest defenders that legal talents could produce. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General are lawyers; and if we said of the latter, that he is a mere lawyer, we should not deviate far from the mark. If they had been feed by the largest sum ever offered to the profession, they could not have exerted themselves more warmly for their clients. They acted, throughout, the part of advocates, with very great skill, with a skill which nothing but the truth on the opposite side could have surmounted; and their opposition made the cause of truth more triumphant. How far the character they supported is consistent with that of a member of parliament, the public must determine. We should have heard them with greater pleasure at the bar of the House, than in their places in a deliberative assembly.

In fact, the discussions that have taken place, and the divisions upon them, serve to make manifest a truth, which is the general topic of private conversation. Our ancestors understood this truth, but, unfortunately,

they did not take, in consequence, the proper precautions. In a deliberative body, if we wish to have a question fairly discussed, and fairly determined, it is evident, that no improper bias should be on the mind of the voters; and from the frailty of human nature, it is evident, that so far as this bias operates, so far will the final determination be distant from what would take place in an unprejudiced assembly. If the servants and dependents of the crown have votes, it is ridiculous to expect them to vote in the same manner as they would do, if they were free from such an obligation, and Sir Francis Burdett was perfectly right in his observation, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with all the dependents of the crown, all the placemen and pensioners would leave the House, there would not be the least doubt, that the remainder would speak the sense of the nation. As to that sense we cannot hesitate to say, that it was decidedly against the Duke of York; and no one could be led aside by the speeches of Mr. Perceval, Sir V. Gibbs, and the other lawyers, for this plain reason, that they could be believed only to say what from their situation they were expected to say; and, had the commander-in-chief been differently circumstanced, had he stood in the situation of the Duke of Marlborough, no such efforts would have been made in his favour.

When we look, then, to the votes of the House, we are not at all surprised, that the great majority of independent votes were against, and that the placemen and pensioners were, to a man, in favour of the Duke of York. It is natural to the system, and proves the badness of the system. When it was determined, that the acceptance of a place and pension should vacate a seat in parliament, our forefathers did right; but experience proves, that they went half way only, and the permission to let the placeman be re-elected, destroys the integrity of the House of Commons. It is too much to expect from human nature, that the placeman, returned to parliament, should be free and unbiassed in his judgment. The seclusion of such a character from parliament is absolutely necessary to justify the encomiums passed upon our constitution, and the House of Commons requires an extension of the law only, so that no man, with place or pension, should sit in parliament. For our own parts, we should go still farther, and render every member of parliament incapable of holding place or pension, during the parliament for which he was chosen, and for a certain number of years after its expiration. We ought not only to secure the independence of the representative, but make him, as much as possible, void of suspicion.

Great minds will break through the common bonds of expectation, and we have noble instances in the persons of Sir Samuel Romilly and General Fergusson. Both might reasonably look up to the highest posts in their respective departments. Both have sacrificed nobly at the shrine of truth. The bravery of the General has been displayed in the field of battle; it required no less bravery to act the part he did in the House; and his speech, as it made the deepest impression on the House, will redound to his immortal honour.

And the conduct of this noble General leads us to a circumstance which the events of the times brought before the House, and which ought not to be passed over in silence. It was asserted, that some military generals, viewing the question in a very different light from General Fergusson, discussed it at a club, and proposed to recommend themselves to the Duke by a flattering address in his favour. Such a conduct was properly reprobated in the House; and it would be a pernicious example, if general officers were, in their conclave, to discuss and determine on political subjects. Such conduct would not be borne from the Admirals of England, to whom the country is so much more indebted, and from whom little danger is to be apprehended. The just rebuke that this interference met with in the House, will, we hope, be a sufficient check to any future proceeding of a similar nature, or if not, the legislature would do right to address the king, that such military men should be immediately cashiered, and be rendered for ever after incapable of serving their country.

Many other topics suggest themselves on the great cause. The ill-advised letter of the Duke of York to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the mode in which his resignation was communicated to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would scarcely have been borne from any other subject, nor do we see the propriety of such communications. But above all, the resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was concluded with such a species of adulation as, if it had been adopted, would have exposed the House to eternal ridicule. However just the compliment might be to the reigning sovereign, yet it is so much of a piece with the addresses of the senate in the fallen state of the Roman Empire, and the gross flattery offered to Louis XIV. by his abject courtiers, that neither could the people, nor the King of England, treat it otherwise than with contempt

But one thing will not easily be, nor ought it soon to be, forgotten. An independent member of the House of Commons, comparatively speaking, little known, brings forward an accusation against a servant of the state, for mal-practices in his department. In what manner was he treated? The praises of the accused were sounded forth; the charges were treated as the offspring of jacobinism, and a foul conspiracy against the family on the throne; and a minister of state, in no equivocal terms, held out the threat of infamy. It is sufficient to observe here only, that this language has been completely confuted by the result; and we may justly say with Mr. Whitbread, that if the people of England were polled, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand would vote their thanks to Mr. Wardle, for his courage in bringing forward, and his manly conduct in the support of his charges. He has shewn, that no man, however high his station, is out of the limits of enquiry; and that a member of the House of Commons is not to be deterred from his duty, though a phalanx of ministers, with their adherents, set themselves in array against him. Mr. Wardle has acted nobly; and if his labours should end in placing the army exactly on the same footing as the navy, the country will have reason to bless the day that brought forward this enquiry.

Whilst England was agitated to the remotest corners, and the disasters of its troops in Spain were forgotten, Europe, in various quarters, was subject to distresses of a very different nature. In Spain the horrors of war reigned triumphant, and Saragossa presented a scene which has scarcely been equalled since the famous siege of Jerusalem. On the one hand, the besiegers exerted the utmost skill, and on the other, the besieged defended themselves with a perseverance which set at nought death in its most horrible forms. After the besiegers had made a breach, and entered into the town, the possession of a street was eagerly contested, and days and nights were consumed in conflicts midst falling houses. The miners and counter-miners met each other, and above ground and under ground all was in motion. But the efforts of the besieged were fruitless in every thing, but the manifestation of their own courage, and the destruction of multitudes of both parties. The fatal day arrived, and the ruins became the possession of the French. With the fall of Saragossa seem to have been buried the hopes of independence in the north of Spain. The French king might think himself secure at Madrid, and bend all his efforts to the subjection of the southern provinces. Their real state has never been sufficiently ascertained. What is the strength of their armies, and disposition of the inhabitants, we cannot determine: but if the people are like those among whom our unfortunate army made its most calamitous retreat, no great expectation can be raised of final success. Cadiz is capable of great resistance, but its efforts can have little effect on the general destinies of the kingdom; and what has happened at Ferol is a bad presage of what may be expected in the harbour of Cadiz. Rumours have, however, reached us in the moment of writing, that the English begin to be looked on there with a less jealous eye; but if the government of the town is as tumultuous as it is represented, the sovereign, in possession of the capital, will find no very great difficulty in reducing it ultimately to subjection.

But our means of information are too scanty to speak with any decision on the subject. The subjugation was considered to be of so great importance to the Emperor of France, that his return to Paris before the object was completely accomplished, excited universal astonishment. It was soon rumoured, that this event was occasioned by some movements in Austria; and from that time every thing has portended the breaking out of hostilities in that quarter. That Austria should take advantage of any disaster, was to be expected, and the troubles in Spain afforded a sufficient opportunity for an attack. But then the favourable moment was to be taken, and unless preparations had been made, so as to advance against France, when its armies were occupied in Spain, little could be gained by the attempt. With what allies also is Austria to renew the contest? If she escaped so ingloriously out of the last conflict, what could she expect when her great enemy had on her side her former allies; and they were many of them combined by a strong cement of common interest against her attempts. Throughout the whole of the French revolution, the politics of the Austrian cabinet seems to have been directed more by chance than common prudence. The loss of the Low Countries, Piedmont, a great territory in Germany, and the Grisons, does not seem to have infused more wisdom into its councils. With diminished resources it is to take the field against a warlike sovereign, master of his own plans, and directing the cabinets of Germany, in which country the Emperor of Austria has lost all his influence. If he enters that country he can scarcely expect an ally there; and the contingents of the Rhine, Bavaria, and Saxony, might alone resist all his efforts. His own territories lie exposed to the French from Dalmatia, and the Milanese; and from both quarters Bonaparte can pour large armies into his dominions. Notwithstanding, then, the confident assertions to the contrary, we should scarcely believe it possible, that the Austrians would begin the campaign; and yet they may have done so much, have shewn such hostile dispositions during the French Emperor's excursion into Spain, that he may think it necessary to cut off all degree of anxiety in that quarter. The policy of leaving Vienna in the possession of the Austrian Emperor, might justly be questioned; and, if hostilities are commenced, it is not unlikely that the title of Emperor will be merged in that of King of Hungary, and that Bohemia and Gallicia will be the forfeit of this fresh attack. The former jacobin robbery in Poland will diminish the commiseration for the House of Hapsburgh, which does not seem to have profited by the lessons which its past calamities had a tendency to inculcate.

While expectation is on float on the affairs of Austria, surmises have reached us of a new stroke of policy on the part of Bonaparte. It is certain, that one of his squadrons has escaped the vigilance of our blockaders, and is now pursuing its course in the Atlantic. To what part it is bound can be nothing but conjecture; but it is said, that one, if not both, of the late Kings of Spain are in it. If this should be the case, the independence of Spanish America must be part of the French plans; and yet the policy of such a determination is by no means apparent. Such strange things have, however, happened in the eventful period which it has been our destiny to contemplate, that we cannot deny the possibility of such an adventure, though we can scarcely think it probable that Bonaparte would assign to a Bourbon a throne in any quarter of the world. The Spanish Americans have no great reason to rejoice at such a gift, as sovereigns of their own choosing would be more likely to promote the interests of their rising empires.

Our readers will not be at all surprised to learn, that Sweden is agitated by internal commotions. The king has proved his skill in government, by the loss of his German dominions and Finland: it remains to see how he will act in a more trying scene. Since it has been declared, that Sir John Moore was not in fault in his expedition to Sweden, we cannot place so great reliance on the skill of the king to extricate him from domestic difficulties. It is said, that a part of the army headed a body of people in its

march to Stockholm, to insist on the calling of a diet or parliament, to rectify the evils that had befallen this ill-fated kingdom. What is the strength of the insurgents is not known, nor how far the army may be infected. For ourselves, from considering the nature of the Swedish government, and the events that happened in the time of the late king, we have long considered that an event of this kind was by no means improbable It cannot be doubted, that the Emperors of France and Russia will turn it to their own advantage.

If Sweden feels the agitation of internal commotion, Turkey is still more involved in this calamity, and no one can tell at present in what manner it will settle. We have made peace, it seems, with this distracted empire; but little can it benefit us, though it may be the means of increasing greatly the trade of Malta. This island is improving in its circumstances, beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. Freed from the dominion of a set of lazy military monks, it feels the pleasure of industry, and is animated by the example of the country by which it is now defended and patronised. The islanders already possess large ships, and carry on extensive trade; and their ports will always give us extensive influence in the Mediterranean.

In America new scenes are opening. The king of the Brazils is extending his dominions. He has already added to them Cayenne, the country noted for being the place of deportation of the French during the reign of terror. This country was taken by the joint forces of Brazils and England, but in the name of the King of the Brazils; and in his hands, if he has left behind him his former miserable mode of government, it may be a valuable acquisition. If we look to the extent of his dominion, there is room for the exertion of all his talents, and the connection between him and Great Britain will be greatly for the benefit of both countries. In the West Indies the French have, we expect, received another blow; and next month will announce, it is most probable, the fall of Martinique. A considerable force has been landed by us, and from the disposition of the island, and the nature of its defence, there is every reason to believe that our arms will be crowned with success. The possession of the island will not be considered by the West India planters as a great advantage, as it opens a new competition with them in our markets, but the loss to France is of very great importance.

In our domestic occurrences, we may note the strong language attributed to Lord Ellenborough, on the subject of the police of the city of London, which naturally roused the Common Council to a justification in a very proper resolution. The police of the city may not be so well known to his lordship as to the inhabitants; and, with the exception of the common women, who too much infest St. Paul's, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, the police of the city is far superior, probably, to any city in the world, with the least infringement on general liberty. It is to be observed, however, that in former times, a greater degree of attention was paid to the keeping of the common women out of the streets; and we should be glad to see the utmost severity in this respect, of which the unhappy females of this description would have no great reason to complain, when so many other places of resort are open to them. But the city ought to be kept free from this nuisance, as this part of the great metropolis is peculiarly devoted to industry, and ought to be preserved as free as possible from the vices of dissipation.

The Common Council have come to another resolution, which is of great importance—the removal of Smithfield Market to Bagnigge Wells; and a bill has been brought into parliament to this effect. The necessity for this measure will be apparent to our readers who have read the African's remarks on the confusion of this market, in a former volume. An opportunity is now offered for a grand square, which, in addition to other improvements suggested, may free that part of the town, through which the river Fleet runs, from the inconveniences and disorders produced by an ill arrangement of narrow streets, lanes, and houses. The ravages by fire have been considerable; a theatre, and parts of a palace and a college,

burnt down in the same month, have excited a great deal of conversation.

In the legislative body the whole attention was occupied, we might say almost exclusively, by Mr. Wardle's motion, which was brought forward by him on the 9th of March. He gave a very elaborate sketch of the whole evidence, and was much civiller to his antagonists than their conduct justified. He ejoiced that the Duke had been so ably defended, as the public would be convinced that nothing had been left untried to secure his acquittal. If his high rank might be supposed to have an influence in this question, he trusted that the House would consider a point of more materi l importance, which was their duty as servants of the public After impressing these points on the House, he moved that an address be presented to the King, stating, that after examining the evidence, it was with the utmost concern and astonishment that the existence of corrupt practices to a very great extent, in the military department, was established; that such abuses could not have existed for so long a time without the knowledge of the commander-in-chief; or, if it could be supposed that he was ignorant of them, such a presumption would not warrant the conclusion, that it was consistent with prudence that the command of the army should remain any longer in his hands. They beg leave, therefore, to submit to his majesty, that the Duke of York ought to be deprived of the command of the army. The motion was seconded by Lord Folkstone, and opposed by Mr. Burton, who entered with great subtilty into the examination of the evidence, and stated, that there were no less than twenty-eight contradictions in Mrs. Clarke's evidence, and vindicated the appointment of her footman to a commission, on the plea that he was the natural son of a military officer who had lost his leg in the service of his country. Mr. Curwen supported the motion, not thinking it necessary to prove that money went directly into the Duke's pocket, nor to stand up for the purity of Mrs. Clarke's evidence. It was sufficiently corroborated by a variety of circumstances, which must have struck every hearer. He then entered into various details on the evidence, and called on the House to shew that the highest subject would be treated with the same measure of justice as the lowest; and that corrupt practices met with their detestation. He did not believe that there were any conspiracies of jacobins; but well might the people be dissatisfied, if corruption was permitted to reign triumphant. The country would be quiet if such reforms were made as the times demanded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the House should previously come to a decision on the question, whether the Duke was guilty or not guilty of corruption, and begged them to recollect who it was they were endeavouring to turn out, almost the first subject in the kingdom. If the charge should be substantiated, the proper mode would be to carry up their accusation to the House of Lords, and proceed to an impeachment. It would be severe, indeed, to cast upon his Majesty a task which the Commons themselves would not undertake to perform. The House had two courses to pursue; the first to see whether the charges were proved, and then to enquire what proceedings ought to be adopted. The one was a judicial, the other a discretionary question. The guilt, if any, must appear from the evidence, and the principal in it was Mrs. Clarke, who appeared to him to be perfectly incompetent. This he endeavoured to prove by an examination of her evidence, and after entering into a long detail on this and the other evidence, he was interrupted by strong cries for adjournment. Acceding to the wishes of the House, he begged leave to submit his view of the case, shortly, to the House, in the shape of resolutions, on which he would, at a future opportunity, dilate; these were, that there was no just ground to charge the Duke with personal corruption, or criminal connivance at abuses, in his capacity as commander-in-chief. If this should be acceded to, he should propose an address to the King, with this resolution, and noticing the important services performed by the commander-in-chief, in his department. The Chancellor of the Exchequer not content with this, declared his belief on his soul,

that there was not in the kingdom an individual so able as the Duke to perform the duties of his office. The address, proposed by him, stated, that the House has seen the exemplary regularity and method in which business is conducted in the Duke's office, and the salutary regulations introduced by him, some of which were intended to prevent the very abuses complained of; but it feels great concern that a connection should have existed, exposing the Duke's character to public calumny; and that frauds should have been carried on, with which his name has been coupled, of a most disgraceful and dangerous tendency. The regret of the Duke, on this connection, was a great consolation to the House, which is confident that he will keep in view the uniformly virtuous and exemplary conduct of his majesty, since the commencement of his reign, and which has endeared his majesty to all his subjects. The House adjourned, and the discussion was carried on for several nights. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed the debate, and made a very long legal speech on the evidence, in which he was supported, and nearly with the same arguments, by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst amended the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Bankes amended the resolution of the latter, acknowledging that the Chancellor had given a beautiful detail of the evidence, but it had led him to a different conclusion; for, notwithstanding the mixture of truth and falsity of the principal witness, many of the facts were established beyond contradiction, by persons brought unexpectedly into the cause, and of some of them the corroboration was so strong as to render them incontrovertible. Here he went through the evidence, stating, at least, that the charge in the leading enquiries into the business, was in no degree proved, and that therefore no proceedings of a criminal nature could be had recourse to. But the House was the guardian of the public morals, and it could not pass over the infringement of them in its public offices: he therefore moved, that an address be presented, informing the king that it was with the utmost concern and astonishment that they felt themselves obliged to state that the existence of corrupt practices was fully established, but that there were no grounds to charge the Duke personally with participation in corruption; that such abuses could not have existed without exciting the suspicion of the commander-in-chief, and the command could not with propriety be continued in his hands, especially as the enquiry had unveiled conduct in him highly injurious to the cause of religion and the mainsprings of social order.

Mr. Yorke was sure that the House would never sacrifice its dignity to popular cry, and he could not allow that the Duke was at all implicated in the proceedings brought before the House. He objected both to the address and the resolutions, from a conviction that there was no necessity for parliamentary interference.—Lord Folkestone observed, upon the remark of popular cry, that he and his friends had not long ago been held up to popular odium for resisting a popular cry artfully raised for political purposes, but in this case no cry had been raised, but popular opinion had naturally followed the impressions which the enquiry must have excited in every liberal and honest mind. He could not allow the opinion of certain Generals on the state of the army to have any weight at present, whatever might be the effect in mitigation of punishment. He contended that the Duke was guilty of corruptly assisting his mistress by allowing her to make profit, by using her influence for obtaining military promotions, and for participating in these profits. He then entered with great judgment into the legal investigation of evidence, and powerfully overcame the technical arguments of Mr. Burton. He was not surprised that Mrs. Clarke had fallen into some contradictions, but wondered that they were not more numerous, surrounded as she was by gentlemen whom she had never seen before, examined in a most irregular manner, and for a length of time that almost made her drop from fatigue. Opposed to hers might be taken the evidence of Colonel Gordon, who had exhibited a flippancy, a superiority of manner, and a dictatorial way of

giving opinions to the House, which was by no means proper for a witness at their bar. As to contradictions, they were as much or more palpable in this witness and Mr. Adams, than in Mrs. Clarke; and if we reflect on their different ranks and habits of life, and superior information, and that Mrs. Clarke had been examined eight times for nearly three hours at a time, in which she had experienced no favour, her superiority as a witness was manifest. On the conduct of Mr. Wardle he passed just encomiums, and marked, with proper indignation and reprobation, the conduct of Mr. Canning, who had said, that infamy must attach to the accuser or the accused, repeated frequently the term accuser, and had not yet had the civility to retract the expression. If, then, this gentleman did not, by his vote, express that infamy attached to the accused, it must remain with him who had used the expression. Mr. Adam was for the minister. Mr. W. Smith could by no means consider the Duke as guilty of participation in the guilty proceedings which had come to light, nor condemn a man on the uncorroborated testimony of Mrs. Clarke. He could not, however, doubt that the Duke had held conversations with this woman on military affairs, which he ought not to have done, and this conduct deserved censure.

Sir F. Burdett reprobated the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as sophistical and uncandid, full of manifest prejudice, and was the statement of an advocate rather than that of a judge, and injudicious to the character even of an advocate, from the openness of this partiality. Every trifle against Mrs. Clarke's veracity was instantly taken hold of, but the most seriously corroborated statements were disregarded. She was examined with the most hostile sentiments against her, on the most minute transactions of her life; as she proceeded, the growing conviction of the House became sensibly apparent; nothing but the simplicity of fact could have supported her in such a trial. The great talents of the Attorney-General only proved how unequal subtilty was to truth; and staggering, like Christian, in the Pilgrim's Progress, under the burden of Sin, he could carry his load only to the slough of despond, where the poor Duke was left floundering in the mud, from which no power on earth could drag him; and the Attorney General had enough to do to get himself on dry land to clean his own soiled garments. The evidence of Mrs Clarke could not be withstood, no, not even by the honour of a Prince; and what a melancholy picture is contrasted between this honour and the woman's conduct. She demanded her annuity to pay her debts, and he refused the paltry pittance because she could not produce the bond. Such, then, is the honour of a Prince, with which the speaker disdained to compare that of a private gentleman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had dilated, with great pleasure, on the incorruption of the times, as if we lived in a second golden age; and, in fact, a member of the House did not find, in dining with a minister, a bank note of five hundred pounds under his plate, or a douceur of lottery tickets, but the bargaining of places afforded wings to corruption, which made her influence greater than that of any former times. Never was a more important question agitated. It came home to the breast of every Englishman. He was not to be diverted from it by the honour of a prince—he must consider the honour of a king, the fountain of justice, whose streams should flow pure and uncorrupted. Who could now say that the Duke of York was fit to stand at the head of the British army? He did not think it necessary to warn the House not to be too much led by popular opinion, as its opinions were very seldom unduly influenced by such a cause. The cause of justice he should support without any undue consideration whatsoever, and must therefore support Mr. Wardle's motion.

Our limits will not permit us to detail the sentiments of many other speakers. After several nights debate, the House came to a vote on the 15th of March, and the first division was, whether they should proceed by address or by resolution, when there were

For the address.....	199
For proceeding by resolution	294
Majority against the address	95

The next vote was

For Mr. Wardle's motion.... 123
Against it 361

Majority 244

On the 16th Sir Thomas Turton proposed an amendment to Mr. Perceval's resolution, purporting, that there were grounds to charge his Royal Highness with a knowledge of corrupt practices, with connivance at them, and consequently with corruption.

For this amendment..... 135
Against it 334

Majority 199

The next vote was for Mr. Perceval's original motion,

For it..... 278
Against it 196

Majority 82

The farther discussion of the question was adjourned to the 20th, and in the interim the Duke of York resigned his command. The resignation was communicated to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he stated the Duke's very unfounded opinion, that he was acquitted from all corrupt motives, and all participation or connivance at corruption, but that he gave way to the public opinion, drawn on him by the charges, however ill founded. Upon this Mr. Bathurst's proposed this resolution—that while the House acknowledges the beneficial effects of the Duke's services, they had observed, with the deepest regret, that in consequence of a connection, most immoral and unbecoming, a pernicious and corrupt influence had been used in respect to military promotions, and such as gave colour to the various reports, respecting the knowledge of the commander-in-chief, of these transactions. Sir W. Curtis seconded the motion. Lord Althorpe proposed, instead of it, that as the Duke had resigned, no farther proceedings should be now adopted against him. On this an amendment was proposed, that the word *now* should be left out, when the House divided, there being

For its insertion 112
Against it 235

Majority 123

Thus ended these proceedings, as far as the Duke is concerned, the enquiry having produced far more than its proposers expected; and the ministers and the Duke have been completely defeated.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Heroic Epistle" of W. Tase we decline inserting.

"Toby" is facetious and good-humoured; but some of the points on which he animadverts, were, he *must have known*, typographical errors.

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"F. Corbyn" writes poetry for the *Uneversel Magazene*. His muse is equal to his orthography.

"Josephus" expresses himself with becoming modesty; yet, we cannot discover merit enough in his contributions to entitle them to a place in our pages.

"Mr. Pilton's" communication will appear in our next.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

P. 108, col. 2, l. 8 from the top, *for* "madrassores," *read* "madrapores."
P. 120, col. 2, l. 1, *for* "snow weather," *read* "snow wreathes."

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Recitative and Pollacca.*" *Sung by Mrs. Dickons, in the favourite Opera of the "Exile." Composed by J. Mazzinghi.* 2s.

THE author of the composition before us is one of many worthy candidates for public favor as a composer, and whose compositions we have frequently noticed with great pleasure; but, in the present instance, we are not only sorry to say that we cannot bestow our unqualified approbation, but must pronounce it a very feeble attempt, to produce something (in his opinion) calculated to suit the voice of, perhaps, one of the finest singers that ever adorned the British stage. He commences with an introductory symphony of *two bars and a half*, which is so incorrect in point of "*Rythm*," that the uncultivated ear may almost instantly discover it. The remaining seven bars and a half terminate in the key, and *one remove* from it, forms the whole of the *modulation* of what he terms *ten bars of Recitative*. This is succeeded by a "Pollacca," a species of composition, but ill calculated to blend sense with sound; but of late it has become so fashionable, that every modern composer has introduced it into some piece or other, until it is absolutely worn *threadbare*; however, Mr. M. is, in this instance, unsuccessful; almost every passage contained in it reminds you of *old times*, when the *beaux* and *belles* of *bag wig* and *hoop notoriety* attended the fashionable concerts of their day, to hear the masterly compositions of *Abel, Bach, Schwindl, Sarti, Sacchini, Piccini, Vanhal, &c.* In short we cannot pronounce it any thing better than "*robbing the dead to amuse the living.*" H.

"*Young Lobski.*" *Sung by Mr. Fawcett, in the favourite Opera of the "Exile." Composed by J. Mazzinghi.* 1s.

IT is not our intention to criticise the musical composition of this ballad, but merely to observe that Mr. Mazzinghi has announced himself as the author of the melody without being entitled to it. Of its intrinsic merit he ought to be ashamed, consequently

can gain no *professional honour* by claiming it. If "*emolument*" be his object, we are extremely sorry to find that that alone should induce a man of his well-earned reputation to tarnish it thus by affixing his name to such trash. The origin of this air is not within the recollection of the oldest man living by many years. In the year 1780 it was very popular, having been set to a miserable *Grub-street ditty*, which was written on the execution of a notorious malefactor, who was concerned in the riots of that memorable year. The words of the song ran thus,—"*On Newgate steps by chance was found, &c. &c.* H.

"*Deadly Lively.*" *Sung by Mr. Bannister in his entertainment, called Bannister's Budget. Composed by W. Reeve.* 1*s.*

DEADLY stupid. T.

"*Ah Gentle Zephyr.*" *A favourite air, sung by Madame Bella and Mrs. Vaughan. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE compositions of this author are by no means so strongly marked with *originality* as those of many other composers, but he has a felicitous mode of uniting good passages, particularly in vocal composition. The song before us is precisely one of that description, with an elegant, playful, and characteristic accompaniment. In short, "*le tout ensemble*" of this song is truly respectable, and we have no doubt but that it will be generally admired. R.

"*Maid of Sorrow.*" *A Dialogue and Duet for a soprano and tenor, from Carlyle's Arabian Poetry. Composed and respectfully inscribed to Misses Harrison. By Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

THIS duet has no greater claim to originality than the preceding article. There is a great similarity in the airs of the second and third movement, although one is in *minuet*, and the other in *common* time, both of which strongly remind us of the concluding air in Dr. Arne's beautiful Cantata of "Cymon and Iphiginia." The author has evinced much skill and scientific knowledge in the arrangement of his accompaniment, and has produced a duet which will highly gratify the *ear*, without making any strong impression upon the recollection. R.

WE are requested to inform the musical world that a gentleman has taken out a patent for "*Certain Improvements applicable to Musical Instruments of different descriptions.*"

The specification contains several improvements on the flute; among others, a mouth-piece, capable of very extensive application, and constructed on such a principle, as to produce all the notes that can be obtained by the lips, with ease and certainty. This improvement is intended to remove the chief difficulty in performing on this instrument, the production of a clear, pleasing tone; while it renders it by no means a fatiguing or an unhealthy amusement. The principal cause of failure in all former contrivances of this kind, has been the adoption of a strait parallel aperture to convey the breath to the embouchure of the flute; whereas the true principle on which a mouth piece should be constructed appears to be simply this: let the opposite edge of the flute embouchure be considered in the same point of view or nearly so, as the wind-cutter of a flageolet or other voiced instrument: and then by analogy, the breath must be conveyed against the edge through a corresponding aperture or throat, by this is meant, that the embouchure of the flute being circular or oval, the wind must be conveyed through a crescent of a corresponding circle or oval, or through a circular parallel aperture. The crescent aperture, which is the best, is formed by paring away a certain portion of the upper surface of an ivory circular plug, which is fitted into a case or tube of the same substance and shaped like the head or mouth of a small English flute. The ivory mouth-piece is fixed to a spring cylindrical head of silver or brass, which slides on to the flute and is kept in its place by a small pin. It has a sliding action for the low notes which varies the direction of the breath and

renders the tone extremely firm and pleasing. The mouth-piece may be made to contract or expand for the upper and lower notes, but the simple one already described seems to answer every useful purpose. The voicing of the flute on the above principle is applicable to the organ and other instruments in which organ flute-pipes are used, by affording real flute-pipes of different bores and dimensions and different sized mouth-pieces, instead of the usual flute stops in those instruments.

Another considerable improvement is a key which enables the performer to turn the flute *while playing* to produce an additional low semitone.

The specification was enrolled in the Petty Bag Office, the 24th Dec. 1808.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

Lord Somerville's Spring Cattle Shew.

MR. SADLER's Repository Yard, in Goswell-street, has again been opened for publicly exhibiting the very fine specimens of oxen, of different breeds, in pairs, some fat, and others in a working state, but intended for re-exhibition next year, when fattened, which the liberal premiums offered by his lordship had brought together; as also several bulls, oxen, and cows, &c. extra stock; several pens of very fine sheep and pigs, with numerous agricultural implements, seeds, roots, &c. forming altogether one of the most interesting exhibitions which we remember ever to have seen at Mr. Sadler's Yard.—The company who attended were very numerous, including a large portion of the distinguished patrons of agricultural improvements.

Among the oxen exhibited, and with which certificates had been delivered to the judges appointed by his lordship, according to his printed proposals issued last year, we noticed—

Duke of Bedford, two six-years old Devon Oxen.
The Earl of Macclesfield, two Oxen.
Lord Somerville, two six-years old Devon Oxen.
Edmund Thomas Waters, two seven-years old Oxen, fed on molasses.
Henry King, jun. two Devon Oxen.
William Coles, two Oxen.
Martin Webber, two six-years old Devon Oxen.
John Cator, two Oxen.
Mr. Peasley, two Hereford Oxen.
Mr. Walston, two five-years old Hereford Oxen.
John Terret, two five-years old Hereford Oxen.
Charles C. Western, two Hereford Oxen.

The Oxen exhibited as extra stock were—

The Earl of Bridgewater, a large Sussex Ox.
Lord Somerville, two Devon Oxen.
G. Warrener, two Galloway Oxen, fed on sugar and wash.
————, one Highland Scot Ox, ditto.
————, a Devon and French Ox.
Major W. F. Woodgate, a milk-white Highland Ox.
Thomas Coppard, a four-years old Sussex Ox.
Richard Hudson, two South Wales Oxen.
Mr. Wing, a most gigantic, but ill-shaped, Lincolnshire Ox.
The Earl of Darnley shewed a Devonshire Bull; and George Terret, a Herefordshire Bull.

The Cows exhibited were—

The Earl of Macclesfield, a fat Devonshire Heifer.
The Earl of Darnley, a Suffolk and Kent Cow.
————, a Kent Cow.
Mr. Wing, a three-years old spayed Herefordshire Cow.
Mr. Daniels, a black Welsh Cow.
Mr. Willan, a remarkably broad-backed fat Cow.
Mr. Cole, a red Scot Heifer.
Mr. Brodie, a Buffalo Cow.

The Sheep exhibited for the prizes were in pens of five each, as follows:—

The Earl of Bridgewater, five South down Ewes, eleven months old.
Lord Gage, five South-down Ewes, eleven months old.
Charles C. Western, five South-down Ewes, eleven months old.
Morris Birkbeck, five Merino and South-down crossed Ewes, twelve months old.

John Cator, five Merino and Ryeland Ewes, twelve months old.
John Boys, five South-down Ewes, eleven months old.
Thomas Saxby, five South-down Ewes, eleven months old
The Duke of Bedford, five South-down wethers, two-years old.
Morris Birkbeck, five Merino and South-down wethers, three-years old.
George Warrener, sen. five South-down wethers, three-years old, bred by Mr. Bramston.
George Warrener, jun. five South-down wethers, three-years old, fed by Mr. Harding.
Rev. Dr. Cartwright, five South-down wethers, three-years old, fed on sugar.

In the class of extra sheep stock, his Majesty sent the exhibition a Merino and Wilts wether, to be shewn in a store state.

Francis Sitwell, Esq. shewed a ram and three lambs of improved Leicester, which had been brought 360 miles to be exhibited.

Charles C. Western, Esq. five South-down wethers, eleven months old.

Lord Somerville shewed in the yard, five pure Merino rams, with very fine wools, which have been depastured in the marshes in Essex; and, by the printed notices stuck up in the yard, of near 50 other Merino sheep being for shew, in some parts of Mr. Sadler's premises, intended to be sold the next day.

Among the Pigs exhibited were—

Charles C. Western's, a fourteen-months old Sussex sow.
Ditto..... a three-years old Essex pig.
Edmund T. Waters, a three-months pig.
Mr. Hayward, a thirty-weeks old pig
Mr. T. Coles, a white pig.
Mr. Warren, a white store-pig, ten-weeks old.
Thomas Gibbs, a store-pig, bred at Monte Video, in South America.

Mr. Joyce shewed specimens of various coloured superfine broad-cloth, made by him of English-grown Merino wool.

Mr. Frederick Smith shewed various long and square shawls, patterns for ladies' dresses, and borders for ditto, stockings, &c. all of Anglo-Merino wool, and thought to be superior articles to any hitherto manufactured of the same kinds in England.

A skein of the yarn used by Mr. Smith was shewn, spun from English-grown Spanish wool by Mrs. Ayre (late Miss Ives, of Spalding), one pound weight of which measures the astonishing length of between 70 and 80 miles.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited specimens of various pure and unmixed grass-seeds, of thousand-headed cabbage, kohl-rabi, mangel-wurzel, turnips, &c.

Lord Somerville exhibited a divided spade, calculated for trenching up very hard and stony ground, for planting, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Cartwright exhibited a spring-flail thrashing mill, of his contrivance, the noise of which, when in work, prevented any one present from not noticing it.

Several other implements, some of them of great mechanical ingenuity and effect, were likewise shewn.

Previous to the customary dinner at the Free Mason's Tavern, the gentlemen of the Smithfield Club met, Hugh Hoare, Esq. in the chair, and adjusted several matters relating to the proceedings of the club, and adjourned to the second day of the next Woburn sheep-shearing, June 13, at Woburn Abbey.

About half past five, near 350 of Lord Somerville's friends sat down to an excellent dinner, Lord Somerville in the chair. After the cloth was withdrawn, his lordship gave—

"The King, the Friend and Father of the People."
"The Plough, worked by good Oxen"
"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of London."
"Our brave Defenders by Sea and Land."
"The President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture."
"The Union of Husbandry and Commerce."

His lordship then opened the award of the five gentlemen, appointed as judges for deciding his premiums; viz. R. Byng, Esq. of Middlesex; Mr. T. Drewit, of Sussex; Mr. Harrison, of Sussex; Mr. Gale, of Wiltshire; and Mr. Chandler, of Buckingham; who awarded a prize to Mr. Martin Webber, for his two six-years old Devon oxen; and his lordship delivered to Mr. Webber an elegant silver cup and cover; and another cup, as being the worker of these oxen.

To the Duke of Bedford, a large silver cup was delivered, for his two six-years old Devon oxen; and his Grace was complimented with another cup, as the worker of these oxen.

The Earl of Bridgewater received a cup, for his five South-down ewes, eleven months old.

Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a cup, for his five Merino and South-down wethers, three years old.

On delivering this cup, his lordship declared, that he never delivered one with more satisfaction than on the present occasion.

To Mr. Haward a cup was delivered, for his thirty-weeks old Suffolk pig.

His lordship then read some supplementary remarks, at the end of the judges' award, respecting stock exhibited, but to which no prizes were adjudged; viz.

A compliment to Mr. Peasley, for his two Hereford oxen, under five-years old, but which had not been worked the space of time required.

Mr. John Boys' five South-down ewes, eleven months old, were much complimented; and indeed so were all the ewes shewn.

A compliment was also paid to Mr. Warren, on the perfection of his white pig: and the same to Mr. Western and Mr. Coles, for the pigs respectively shewn by them.

His lordship then stated, that the cup intended for Merino ewe-hogs not having been claimed, he had the same to dispose of, and could not do better than present it to Mr. William Oakley, for his unremitting zeal in promoting the sale of English-grown Merino wool.

His lordship next adverted to the seven-years old oxen, which had been worked, and afterwards fed on sugar, by E. T. Waters, Esq. at not more than half the price of oil-cake for the same purpose; which oxen having been found very ripe, and fit for the market, he could not do better than present to Mr. W. one of the cups which he had proposed for those who should best deserve a premium without having obtained one.

The remaining cup, proposed for the same purpose, his lordship presented to Mr. Saxley, for his five South-down ewes.

When his lordship had concluded, the Duke of Bedford rose, and proposed the health of Lord Somerville, which was drank with great applause.

After some further toasts, his lordship rose, and in a very excellent and impressive speech, explained the nature of, and deprecated the monopoly which has lately, so shamefully, raised the prices of clothing-wool and broad cloth; as also, the conduct of other individuals, who have been labouring to counteract the exertions of those directed to the introduction of sufficient numbers of Merino sheep here, which alone can prevent the recurrence of these evils.

Sir John Sinclair, the President of the Board of Agriculture, ably seconded the views of the noble chairman.

Lord Somerville then rose, and said, that at the request of the landowners and occupiers in the neighbourhood of Barmor-Castle, in Northumberland, where Francis Sitwell, Esq. held his annual sheep-shearing, till ill health, unfortunately, drove him to a more southern county, he, with great pleasure, presented him with an elegant piece of plate, sent to be presented to Mr. S. as a testimony of their esteem.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The annual dinner of the Benevolent Institution of St. Patrick, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street. At six o'clock the dining-room was crowded. Sir John Doyle was in the chair; he came in company with the Earl of Moira, Lord Rancliffe, Don Pedro Cevallos, Admiral Apodaca, and several other distinguished persons. They were greeted on their entrance with the acclamations of a crowded assembly. At half-past six the company, which amounted to upwards of 400, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given, and drank with three times three:—

The King—the Queen and Royal Family—the Prince of Wales, the liberal benefactor of this Society—the Navy and Army—the Duke of Kent, the Patron of this Society—the Portuguese Ambassador—the Spanish Patriots, and their brave efforts—the glorious Palafox, and his brave adherents in arms—the benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Moira than gave "*The health of the president, Sir John Doyle,*" with an high eulogium on his military character, which was most rapturously received.

Sir John Doyle rose to express the sense he entertained of the honour done him, by his health having being drank, particularly when given by a personage so well acquainted with his military character, who was not only the best of judges, but the most brilliant of Generals. He then proposed *The health of the Earl of Moira*, which was received with the accustomed warmth of feeling and affection.

The gallant Earl then returned thanks in the most impressive terms. He was sensible that Irishmen would appreciate the sincerity of those sensations, which the approbation of his countrymen could not but produce.

Sir John Doyle stated to the company his having received letters from Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Stewart, expressive of their sorrow at not having it in their power to attend, in consequence of their parliamentary duties; but that Sir Arthur had sent a donation of twenty guineas, and General Stewart ten pounds, which was to be continued annually.

Among the generous donations to this Institution, were that of the Prince of Wales, of 100 guineas, of Admiral Apocada, Don Pedro Cevallos, Marquis of Hertford, Earls of Moira and Kenmare, Lords Castlereagh and Rancliffe, and the Countess of Moira.

The children, the objects of this benevolent Institution, were next introduced. They consisted of 76 boys and 34 girls.

The whole subscription amounted to 1,138*l.* In the course of the evening *The Sprig of Shillelah* was sung by Lord Rancliffe, the nephew of the Earl of Moira.

Sir John Doyle did not leave the chair until a late hour. The evening was enlivened by several excellent songs by Mr. Dignum and Mr. Fitzsimmons. There was no political allusion or observation in the course of the night. All was conviviality and good humour.

Circumstances that attended the Loss of his Majesty's ship, CRESCENT.

Sailed from Yarmouth on the 29th of November, 1808, and at day-light of the 5th of December saw Norway from the deck, (wind S. by W. and S.S.W.); the pilots then steered S.E. by E. At one o'clock, on the 5th, sounded in twenty-five fathoms, off the coast of Jutland, near Robsnought; pilots continued their course E.S.E. and at two sounded in eighteen fathoms; at three, thirteen fathoms.—By order of the pilots the topsails were close reefed, courses hauled up, and the ship hove-to with her head to the southward; (at this time the weather was remarkably thick), shortly after, the land was reported to be seen on the lee-bow to the captain and pilots; the latter replied, they knew where the ship was, and that she would drift with safety; she dropped suddenly into 8, 7, 6, 9, and then 10 fathoms, continued in the latter depth till eight at night. The pilots were asked by Captain Temple, if they wished any alterations to be made? They replied, no alterations were requisite, and that the ship should continue on the same tack till the next morning: unfortunately, she struck about ten o'clock at night, 5th of December. A boat was immediately lowered down to sound; the current was setting to the eastward, at the rate of three knots an hour: we then furled sails; soon after, the current taking her on the larboard-bow, the sails were loosed, with expectation of getting off, but it only hove her round in a worse condition, if possible, than before; the sails were again furled, and the boats all out, with the exception of the jolly-boat, and an anchor and cable got into the launch; but, from the rapidity of the current, the boats could not possibly tow her out, (the sea running very high) and, therefore, failed in what was most essentially requisite for the safety of the ship, as well as the deliverance of those on board; the boats, with their crews, were driven, by the force of the current, to leeward, and in the course of an hour we lost sight of them amongst the breakers. The wind had shifted to N.W. (direct on shore); the swell increased, and the ship striking very hard, the bower anchor was let go,

and the men employed in lightening the ship, heaving the guns overboard, and endeavouring to keep the water under by pumping; all to no purpose; the water increased to the hatches, and the cable parted, which was our only hope. At this time it was thought absolutely necessary to cut away the masts, which was the means of easing the ship very much. In consequence of the officers and men being fourteen hours exerting themselves, during which time the weather was bad, we were almost exhausted with fatigue, and were ordered by the Captain to take some refreshment. Having regaled ourselves for about twenty minutes, I went to the Captain, and asked him to allow me to destroy the signals—he ordered the servant to give them to me, and I accordingly burnt them. All hands were then employed in constructing a raft, which was made on the booms by the different spars; nothing could exceed the exertions of every individual on such a trying occasion; every order was put in execution with the coolness and judgment peculiar to British seamen; every one was supplied with a small line, for the purpose of lashing themselves to the raft. At two o'clock, *p.m.* the raft, or otherwise the forlorn hope, was launched from the booms; it had but a very indifferent appearance, having only four casks on each corner; more could not be obtained; three of those were soon washed away. The raft was ordered to be manned by the sick and part of the larboard watch, (not an able seaman was on it) and given to my charge. A small sail was thrown to us, but unfortunately it fell near the aftermost part, and not a man would venture to hand it forward, as they were almost perished with cold, being frequently up to their waists in water. For twenty minutes previous to our leaving the ship, I unlashed myself, went aft, and with difficulty handed the sail forward, with a boat oar, to Messrs. Mason and Lavender, midshipmen, whose exertions, in assisting in holding the sail up, were of the greatest service: we were frequently washed off the raft, and every sea threatened our destruction. Notwithstanding our perilous situation, the officers and men on board gave us three cheers, which was returned by the survivors on the raft, although we were two miles and a half from the Danish shore, with little hopes of reaching it; one marine perished before we left the side of the ship, and a serjeant and corporal soon shared the same fate, with several others. By the assistance of Divine Providence, myself, Messrs. Mason and Lavender, midshipmen, with about twenty marines and seamen, reached the shore, nearly lifeless. Another raft was attempted to be made, but proved ineffectual, the sea making a complete breach over the quarter-deck: the jolly-boat was then launched, and manned by Mr. Williamson, master, Messrs. Munro and Hoghton, midshipmen, and Mr. Walker, boatswain, with fourteen men. Dreadful was the sight at the jolly-boat leaving the ship —numbers jumped overboard, and endeavoured to get into the boat: those that were in were obliged to extricate the hands of the others, in order to prevent the boat from being too full, as she was then within eight inches of the water's edge: every seaman in the boat felt for their melancholy situation; deplorable indeed it was to think that no assistance could be afforded but that of wishing a happy deliverance to their unfortunate shipmates. The jolly-boat, with her crew, reached the shore: shortly after the ship broke up, and two hundred and twenty souls perished.

JOHN WEAVER,
1st. Lieutenant, Royal Marines.

Total of officers saved, 7.—Total of seamen and marines saved, 55.—Total of officers, seamen, marines, women, &c. lost, 220.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] By special licence, at Lambeth palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Miss Scott, the only daughter of Sir William Scott, to Mr. Thomas Townshend, son of Lady Elizabeth Townshend, and nephew to Lord Plymouth. After the ceremony was performed, his Grace entertained the party with a grand *dejeune*.

The elegant Miss Gayton, of operatical celebrity, to the Rev. Mr. Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney.

Died.] In Bruton-street, aged 85, the Earl of Orford. His lordship was the nephew of the famous Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. He sat many years in the House of Lords, as Baron Walpole, of Woolterton. In consequence of the death of the former Earl of Orford, he succeeded to the Barony of Walpole, of Houghton, and, during the last administration was created Earl of Orford. His lordship's eldest son, Lord Walpole, now a peer, sat as member for Lynn, in Norfolk, in which representation there is, of course, a vacancy. General Walpole, who concluded the well-remembered treaty with the Maroons, in Jamaica, was second to Mr. Tierney, in his memorable duel with Mr. Pitt, and was one of the under secretaries to the late Mr. Fox, is the younger son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Orford. His lordship was a steady supporter of the Whig cause, and was one of a very small number, who never deserted it to the latest hour of his existence. It was his good fortune to connect himself with a family equally distinguished for the purity of their public principles, as for their private virtues. He married, anno 1748, Lady Rachael Cavendish, youngest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, sister to the last, and aunt to the present Duke, by whom he left Horatio, late member for Lynn Regis, now Earl of Orford; George, member for Dungarvon; Lady Matherine, unmarried; and Lady Mary, married to Thomas Hussey, Esq. member for Aylesbury.

Dr. Lawrence, of Doctors Commons, member for Peterborough.—This gentleman, who distinguished himself in parliament for some years, if not by powerful eloquence, yet with knowledge and good sense, had been in a hopeless condition for several weeks previously to his dissolution. He first became known to the public by the active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminster in 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, in the opposition newspapers of that period. Though his subsequent exertions were of a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads, which at that time were highly popular with the party. As some recompence for his zeal and his services, his friends, it is said, patronised the publication of *The Rolliad*, of which he might be called the editor, as well as of *The Probationary Odes*, and these works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Lawrence, from a high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself particularly to that great ornament of the British Senate, by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the Doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. From this time he considered himself rather as the adherent of Mr. Burke than as an implicit follower of the party with which Burke had thitherto acted, and when the French Revolution induced him to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, Dr. Lawrence traced the steps of Mr. Burke, and remained inflexibly attached to that gentleman and his principles till the world were deprived of his talents. The Doctor, however, had for some time wisely considered that politics afforded but an uncertain means of support, and therefore directed his attention to the civil law; and by his practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Mr. Burke had indeed derived great advantage from the Doctor during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in that arduous and complicated transaction. Dr. Lawrence, as we before observed, possessed extensive knowledge and good sense, and these qualities characterised his efforts in parliament, but he had no pretension to the fame of oratory; he never knew when to put a period to his speeches, and the consequence was, that, instead of alluring attention, his hearers were disposed to retreat as soon as he began to speak. Upon the whole, he was a worthy well-meaning character, and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. He was about 60 years of age.

At the Horns, Kennington, Mr. Townsend, late of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Lately, in Lewisham workhouse, a man of the name of Isaac Evans, well known about Sydenham and its neighbourhood, by the nick name of *Wry-necked Isaac*. A short

time previous to his death, he confessed to being the cause of the death of a fellow-labourer of the name of Harvey. They had quarrelled at the Gypsey-house; but settled their differences over a pot or two of beer, and departed together to their home, when he took an opportunity of knocking Harvey down, beat him unmercifully, and threw him into a hedge, where he was found the next morning in a state of insensibility, in which state, he continued two days, and then died. He also acknowledged himself to have been one of the three who murdered Mathews, the Dulwich Hermit; one of whom he said was dead, the other at sea; but did not mention their names.

On Sunday, March 19, was interred, in the burial ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir expectant graced his obsequies. He was no less a person than the identical *Hugh Strap*, whom Dr. Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his *Life and Adventures of Roderick Random*, and for upwards of forty years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor; and it was his pride, as well as his boast, to say that he had been educated at the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintance the several scenes in Roderick Random, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from *Strap's* friends, were all of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as a keeper of the Promenade in Villier's Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

Lord Falkland. In consequence of a duel with Mr. Powell, on Tuesday the 28th of February, at Chalk Farm. They were attended to the ground, the former by Sir Charles Cotton, of the navy, and the latter by —— Ross, Esq. The distance of ten paces being stepped, and the pistols loaded by the seconds, the parties took their ground, when, by etiquette, Mr. Powell being entitled to the first shot, his ball fatally entered the groin of Lord Falkland. The wound was pronounced mortal, and it was thought that his lordship could not survive. He was attended by Mr. Heaviside, the surgeon.—Lord Falkland, after hearing the surgeons' opinions, said, (with a faultering voice, and as intelligibly as the agonised state of his body and mind would permit), "I acquit Mr. Powell of all blame in this transaction; I alone am culpable." After the lapse of some hours, he again desired to see Mr. Heaviside, who was in attendance. Lord Falkland then expressed a wish to have the ball extracted. Mr. H. said it was impossible, without the operation causing almost instant death. "You may live three or four hours afterwards, but not more," continued Mr. H. His lordship then said he would first settle his worldly affairs, by making his will; this was done at a late hour. On the night of Tuesday, he asked Mr. H. "how long he might probably survive if the operation was not performed?" "I have known cases (replied Mr. H.) wherein the sufferer has lived for forty hours." After a long pause, his lordship fixed upon one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon for the operation to be performed. The operation was not performed, in consequence of his lordship having been on the whole much easier; the pain had considerably abated. During the after part of

the day, he had a relapse, and towards the night he became delirious; and at two o'clock on Thursday morning, March 2, his lordship expired.—Charles John Cary, Viscount Falkland, and Baron Cary, was born in November 1768, and succeeded his brother Henry Thomas, who died in May 1796. The peerage is one among the few instances in which Scotch titles are held by English families. It stands first in the list of Viscounts in Scotland. His lordship was a lively, pleasant man, manifested great gallantry in his profession on several occasions, and had acquired a considerable fortune by captures. In consequence of some convivial excesses on board his vessel, he was dismissed the service a year or two ago, but was recently restored. He was about forty years of age, with a handsome manly person. A widow and four children are left to mourn the loss of the deceased.—When the coroner's inquest sat on the body, Surgeon Heaviside stated, that he had known Lord Falkland about two years. He was called on to attend his lordship soon after one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Powell. He was sitting in a chair when Mr. H. arrived, and he was immediately put to bed by the surgeon's advice. On examining the body, the witness discovered that a ball had entered the lower part of the abdomen on the right side, and the symptoms were alarming, as the ball could not be found. Witness attended his lordship until Thursday morning, at two o'clock, when he died. The body was opened on the same day, when it appeared that the ball had passed directly across the cavity of the belly, and lodged in the back bone. In its passage it had wounded several vessels, the blood from which had settled in the cavity, and became in a putrified state, and one of the large intestines was also wounded. Mr. H. could not speak to the cause of the wound, but the deceased died in consequence of it.—There was no evidence whatever relative to the duel. Verdict—*Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.*

At Corunna, General Anstruther. He had the honour of conducting the rear-guard in the late retreat of our army through Galicia, and died but twenty-four hours before his friend Sir John Moore. He had been twice thanked for his services before by the House of Commons; and, in speaking of his merits lately in the House, Lord Castlereagh observed, that "there never existed in the service of this country, or in any other service, a more accomplished officer or a more splendid military genius."—[*A further account of the gallant General in our next.*]

On his return from Spain, Edward Waldegrave, brother to the Earl of Waldegrave, of the 7th Light Dragoons. He was selected by Lord Paget to convey a dispatch from Astorga to Sir John Moore at Salamanca, a distance of a hundred and forty miles, at a moment when it was thought all communication was cut off between the two armies. This difficult and dangerous service he performed with equal zeal, activity, and address. After passing three nights and two days on horseback, without rest, he returned safe with his answer to head quarters at Astorga.—His remains were deposited in the family vault at Navestock, in Essex. The Earl of Waldegrave, anxious to pay the last tribute of regard to the memory of a lamented brother, attended on the occasion as chief mourner, together with his brother-in-law, Mr. Micklethwayt, and other friends. It must have been highly gratifying to his lordship to have seen a number of his tenantry voluntarily come forward to mark their respect and attachment to him and his family, by joining the procession in deep mourning.

Lieut.-Colonel Michael Symes: he died in command of the 76th regiment, on his passage from Corunna, in consequence of extraordinary fatigue and exertions in the Spanish campaign. He was a man whose civil and military virtues and accomplishments were equally the objects of admiration. He possessed the highest capacity for science, with the most shining talents for action, and was not less endowed with the amiable qualities which embellish private life. He was twice ambassador to the court of Ava; and published an account of his first embassy, which gained him

distinguished reputation as a diplomatic and literary character. As a military man he was not less eminent; and as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was affectionately beloved, and will be deeply lamented.—On the way from Portsmouth to St. Margaret's church, Rochester, where his remains were interred, the funeral procession was joined by a long train of relations and friends, the church and church-yard were crowded with the officers of the garrison of Chatham, and a most impressive and appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Menzies.

Bulletins of the French Army in Spain.

[*Continued from p.* 187.]

The *Twenty-fourth* is dated Astorga, January 2.—The Emperor arrived at Astorga on the first of January. The road from Benevente to Astorga is covered with dead horses belonging to the English, with travelling-carriages, artillery, caissons, and warlike stores. There were found at Astorga, magazines of sheets, blankets, and the tools and implements of pioneers.

As to Romana's army, it is reduced almost to nothing. The small number that remain are without coats, shoes, pay, food; and it is no longer to be considered as any thing.

The Emperor has charged the Duke of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pursuing the English to the place of their embarkation, and of driving them into the sea, at the point of the sword.

Twenty-fifth, Benevente, Jan. 5.—The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At four P.M. it reached the rear-guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Prieros, a league before Villafranca, consisting of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry.—This position was well chosen, and difficult to attack. General Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the English were entirely routed. The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 200 prisoners were taken. We had about fifty men killed or wounded. General Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form:—his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the forehead, and he lived but a quarter of an hour.

There are two roads from Astorga to Villafranca. The English took the right, the Spaniards the left: they marched without order:—were cut off and surrounded by the Hanoverian Chasseurs. A General of Brigade and a whole division laid down their arms. Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners; among whom are 1500 English. We have taken also more than 400 baggage-waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines, and hospitals. The English retreat in disorder, leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage. They will experience a still greater loss; and if they be able to embark, it will not be without the loss of half of their army. But, informed that that army was reduced below 20,000 men, resolved to remove his head-quarters from Astorga to Benevente.

We found in the barns several English who had been hanged by the Spaniards. His Majesty was indignant, and ordered the barns to be burnt.—The peasants, whatever may be their resentment, have no right to attempt the lives of the waggoners of either army. His Majesty has ordered the English prisoners to be treated with all the respect due to soldiers who have manifested liberal ideas and sentiments of honour.

Twenty sixth, Valladolid, Jan. 7.—After Governor De St. Cyr entered Barcelona, he proceeded to the Lobregat, and forced the enemy's intrenched camp, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He then took Torrogoro, a place of great importance.

Twenty-seventh, Valladolid, Jan. 9.—The Duke of Dalmatia, after the battle of Reinos, proceeded to expel the English from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 English prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The enemy were obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores: the precipices were filled with them. Such was their precipitate flight and confusion, that they left behind them in their carriages a

quantity of gold and silver. The property that has fallen into our hands is estimated at two millions of livres.

Half the English cavalry is on foot. Since our departure from Benevente, up to the 5th instant, we counted on the road 1800 English horses that had been killed.

The Spanish peasantry have no mercy on the English. Notwithstanding the strictest orders to the contrary, we every day find a number of English assassinated.

The city of Madrid has particularly distinguished itself: 28,500 heads of families have taken the oath of allegiance before the Holy Sacrament.—The citizens have promised His Imperial Majesty, that if he places his brother on the throne, they will serve him with all their means.

Twenty-eighth, Valladolid, Jan. 13.—That part of the treasure of the enemy which has fallen into our hands, is 1,800,000 francs. The inhabitants assert that the English have carried off from eight to ten millions.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th in presence of the enemy. He employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring the enemy, and collecting his infantry and artillery, which were still in the rear. He formed his plan of attack. The left only of the enemy was attackable—he manœuvred on their left. His dispositions required some movements on the 8th, the Duke being determined to attack on the 9th, but the enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals, a park of 18 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700 prisoners.

In reckoning the sick, missed, those who have been killed by the peasants, and the prisoners made by our troops, we may calculate the loss of the English at one-third of their army. They are reduced to 18,000 men, and are not yet embarked. From Sahagun they retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and days closely pursued at the point of the sword.

It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must be attributed, not to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the English Ministry. To push forward in this manner 30,000 men, exposing them to destruction, or to flight as their only resource, is a conception which can only be inspired by the spirit of passion, or the most extravagant presumption.

Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the enemy. We cannot impute these disasters to the English General: it is the usual and inevitable effect of forced marches and precipitate retreat.

Zamora, whose inhabitants had been animated by the presence of the English, shut their gates against General Mangetet: Gen. Dorneau proceeded against it with four battalions—he scaled the city, took it, and put the most guilty to the sword.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

ESSEX.

MOULSHAM HALL.—This ancient residence of the Mildmay family, is shortly to be pulled down, and many of the pictures will be removed to London.—The family portraits in this mansion are of great antiquity; among them are the following:—Sir Thomas Mildmay, to whom the manor was sold by Henry the Eighth; Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge; Sir H. Mildmay, represented as dead, and covered with a black velvet pall; Benjamin, late Earl of Fitz-Walter; Frederica, his Lady; Robert, Earl of Holdernesse, her first husband; and Mainchart, her father, the brave Duke Schomberg. Here is also an ancient painting of Matilda, daughter of Lord Robert Fitz-Walter, who was poisoned at Dunmow by King John. The Mildmays trace their descent from Hugo Mildeme, or Mildme, who lived about the year 1147. The furniture, which is very ancient, is to come under the hammer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] March 7, at Portsmouth, after a severe and very lingering ill-

ness, which she bore with the fortitude and resignation of a true christian, Mrs. Smith, wife of George Smith, Esq. Clerk of the Surveys in his Majesty's Dock Yard, Portsmouth. Universally beloved, she fulfilled the duties of wife, mother, and friend, in such a manner, as to conciliate the affections of all who knew her. Her loss will long be felt and lamented by a numerous circle of friends; to her family, the loss is irreparable!

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At the late Quarter Sessions at Hertford, came on to be heard, before the venerable and learned chairman and a most respectable bench of magistrates, an appeal, the subject of which had for some time before caused a more than ordinary degree of interest and attention in that place and the neighbourhood. The appellant, the Rev. Dr. Hook, rector of the parishes of St. Andrew, Hertford, and Herringfordbury, having demanded of his parishioners a considerable increase of tythe, according to a valuation made by a Reverend Gentleman, to which they unanimously thought proper not to accede, had been rated in the poor rate at 400*l.* which, it appeared, was much less than the amount of his demand for tythes, but twice as much as any former rate. The present assessment was made upon the amount of composition required in lieu of tythes, added to the average amount of parochial rates (the composition having been demanded by the rector free of such rates). Against the poor rate, so made, the rector appealed. It was contended on the part of the appellant, that, as a lease of the tythes had been granted to one Thomas Hudson, at the rent of 300*l.* although such lease was dated subsequently to the rate, the value of the tythes ought not to be considered greater than the rent; and also, that the rates should not be added to the rent, or to the composition, with a view to ascertain the *ratable* value, although the rector had been taking, or was entitled to take, the tythes in kind, as his lessee now does. In this opinion, however, the bench did not concur; neither would they admit the lease as evidence of the value. It was clearly shewn, on the part of the parish, that the several sums demanded by the rector amounted to about 320*l.* and that the parochial rates made the total amount to more than the 400*l.* assessed. The court therefore *dismissed* the appeal, with costs. The lessee, in consequence of a question put from the bench, asserted, that when he hired the tythes, he had not made any calculation of the probable produce, and that he did not know whether he should be able to derive any profit from them, or, if any, to what amount.

An earnest wish has long been expressed by numerous agriculturists in this kingdom, that something should be given to the clergy and lay tythe owners in lieu of tythes, while it seems to have escaped general notice, that an act was passed in the 17th of George the Third, to permit the clergy to sell their tythes, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and the patron of the living, and to purchase land with the money, or to exchange their tythes for land. The form of transacting this business is to be found in the 230th page of the Clergyman's Assistant, which was written by the late Bishop Horsley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Grimsthorp, the Duke of Ancaster. His Grace was the fifth Duke, and attained a good old age, having been born May 1, 1729. In 1762, while Lord Brownlow Bertie, he married his first wife, Harriet, daughter and heiress of George Morton Pitt, Esq. but had no issue. In 1769, he was united to Mary Ann, daughter of Major Peter Ledyard, who died in 1804. By this lady he had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1771, and married in 1793 to Viscount Millington, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore, by whom she has left issue, having died in 1797. In 1779, Lord B. Bertie succeeded his nephew, the Duke of Ancaster, and on his accession to the title became claimant for the office of Great Chamberlain of England, but failed. His Grace, while a Commissioner, was returned Knight of the Shire for Lincoln in several successive Parliaments, and was Lord Lieutenant of the county. Dying without male issue, the Dukedom of Ancaster and Marquisate of Lindsay are become extinct; but the Earldom of Lindsay de-

volves on Lieutenant-General Albemarle Bertie, who has represented the borough of Stamford in five parliaments. The Berties are supposed to have come from Bertieland, on the borders of Prussia, with the Saxon Conquerors. Leopold de Bertie was Constable of Dover-Castle in the time of Ethelred; and the village of Berested, in Kent, is supposed to derive its name of this family. Peregrine Bertie claimed the title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, in right of his mother; and having married the daughter of Vere, Earl of Oxford, his son Robert succeeded to the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England, and was afterwards created Earl of Lindsay, by Charles I. Queen Anne afterwards made Robert, the fourth Earl, Marquis of Lindsay; to which George I. added the title of duke. The country-seat of this family, at Grimsthorp, in Lincolnshire, is an extensive edifice; and in the park, which is esteemed the largest in England, being nearly seventeen miles in circumference, are to be seen the ruins of Valdy Abbey, founded in 1147. The seat was originally built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry in his visits to those parts.

NORFOLK.

Mr. John Wagstaff, whose death we mentioned in page 188 of our last, was born at Overton in Hampshire. At the early age of ten years he was placed as an apprentice to a baker in the metropolis: where, during those leisure hours which even the busiest may create, he laid the foundation of that scientific respectability which he afterwards attained. His education, being extremely limited and narrow, afforded no presage of ripening talents. But his ardent attachment to literature enabled him successfully to combat every obstacle opposed to its advancement. "Genius," as defined by the biographer of Sir W. Jones, "is the power of application;" this power he possessed in an eminent degree, and the reward of his assiduity, extensive knowledge improved by habitual thought, affords a source of encouragement to the similarly circumstanced in life. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he settled in Norwich. An indefatigable attention to the concerns of business, and the cares of a family, engaged the greater portion of his time; his industry and economy securing a praiseworthy independence, and affording an ample provision for the comforts of old age. This, as well as every subsequent period of his life, still afforded a retreat from the avocations of business, and enabled him to pursue his love of science and the liberal arts. Like the Edwin of Beattie, he delighted to wander in the paths of poesy. "Song was his favourite and first pursuit," and afforded a peculiar relish to his powers of retirement. One of his poems, entitled "Stonehenge," and inscribed to his friend and neighbour Edward Jerningham, Esq. contains some noble reflections on that venerable pile of ruins, and was well received by the public. Natural philosophy engaged his early and continued attention. From a frequent correspondence with the Bath Agricultural Society, he was elected one of its honorary members, and gratuitously presented with a copy of its works. He was among the earliest and most arduous promoters of the setting of wheat, which now so greatly and beneficially prevails. In various branches of horticulture and planting he was eminently versed, and possessed a well grounded knowledge of botany, entomology, and other departments of natural history. His mind expanded by liberal cultivation, exhibited a brilliancy and compass of imagination, united with a vigour of understanding rarely possessed, and fully exemplified the remark of Dr. Johnson, that "a tradesman, by the economy of time, and a devotion of his leisure hours to study, may become, if not a learned, at least a very useful and sensible man."—Of his social character, cheerfulness, strict integrity, and active benevolence, were leading traits. His morality was that of the Christian dispensation; and his life, devoted to virtuous and honourable occupations, was rewarded with a peaceful close and a happy earnest of unfading immortality.

OXFORD.

The late fire which broke out in the south-west angle of the great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford, in a short time consumed the whole of Professor White's apart-

ments, and some adjacent rooms. The fire originated in the rooms of one of the members, who was then absent. Dr. White was in such a paralytic state, that he was obliged to be carried out of the house; he has lost all his valuable library and original manuscripts. The great hall was with difficulty saved. The flames raged with such violence till six o'clock the next morning, that it was with great difficulty the engines could prevent it from spreading. The great reservoir in the middle of the quadrangle, was soon emptied, and it was some time before a supply of water could be procured. All the members of the university gave their utmost assistance. The Oxford volunteers also attended to protect the property. The amount of the property consumed is not yet ascertained; one gentleman lost furniture to the amount of 500l. No particular accident happened, if we except one gentleman, who dislocated his knee in attempting to force a door open.

The principal sufferer is Dr. White, canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew Professor, the whole of whose furniture and library (including several valuable Oriental manuscripts) were consumed. The other apartments which are entirely destroyed, were those of the Rev. Mr. Smelt, Messrs. Brown, Meyler, Keogh, James, Roe; those of Lord Apsley, Messrs. Finch and Buxton, are partially burnt. The dean of Christ Church, throughout the whole night, exhibited that firmness and composure for which he is so eminent. The removal of the lead from the top of the building, by his order, was attended with the best possible effects. The exertions of the gentlemen of the University were most spirited. Each vied with the other. Nor was this spirit confined to the male part alone; Miss Burton, daughter of Dr. Burton, canon of Christ Church, with the lady of Sir Christopher Pegge, were most actively and usefully engaged in distributing wine, &c. to the fatigued.—The estimate of the loss is 12,000l.

During the conflagration at Christ's Church College, Oxford, another fire broke out at Lee Farm (Mr. Hodgkin's) in the same county. It burst out in a hen-roost, in a spacious farm-yard, and communicated to the stables, over which a man and a boy were sleeping, and who were burnt. Above 20 head of cattle were destroyed, together with several ricks of corn and hay, but the dwelling-house was preserved.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Ludlow, in an advanced age, that eccentric, original character, William Purslow, self-titled *Esquire*, well known to many persons besides his neighbours, for having, some years ago, so tamed two hedge-hogs as to make them perambulate the streets with him, in a degree of discipline and subjection which astonished the beholders, townsmen, and others. In the early part of his life he was a soldier, and served under "the old Cock of the Rock," during its siege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly supported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmost degree of penury and wretchedness, he would never submit to receive parochial relief; and several years ago he had saved 7l. which he deposited in custody of a friend, for the express purpose of defraying his funeral expences, that even his interment might not be chargeable to the parish funds. Of this sum, three-fourths remained untouched at the day of his death. His form was athletic, his constitution robust, and his features discovered a firm heroic spirit, Had he been placed in more fortunate circumstances for the exhibition of that spirit, he would probably have been a hero of prominent merit. During several years past, rheumatic lameness, occasioned and confirmed by his hard manner of living, compelled him to go upon crutches. In principle he was strictly honest; in manners, civil and inoffensive, except when inebriated, as he often was, by the donations of travellers and military officers; on which occasions he was frequently conveyed home in a single-wheeled chariot, to the no small amusement of boys and adults. Briefly, he was at heart a man of genuine integrity and independence of soul; and, so far, poor Purslow has left thousands of survivors who are not his equals.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Great Bradley, the Rev. Mr. Creek, who has been schoolmaster there 87 years; he has been blind 20 years; and was in his 111th year.

At the Workhouse, Bury, Thomas Learner, aged 95. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been a private soldier in the King's army during the Rebellion in 1745; and throughout life supported an excellent character.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Assassination.—Rebecca Hodges of Ward End Hall, has been lately committted to Warwick gaol, for feloniously shooting Mr. Samuel Birch, of Ward End Hall, with a horse pistol, loaded with slugs. It appears that this unfortunate woman had harboured the desperate design in her mind for seven years past, and about a year ago she purchased a pistol with which she perpetrated the crime. She had been several times seen about Mr. B.'s premises, previous to the perpetration of the fact, and on the Sunday morning she was seen behind the door in one of the out-houses, but was suffered to depart; she had remained in the barns and buildings till Monday night, waiting the housekeepeer's going to bed; she then, through a window, saw Mr. B. sitting by the fire asleep; she then opened the door, which was only on the latch, and after some time walking about the room, she discharged the pistol at his head: two slugs struck him—one did but little execution; the other has since been extracted from his skull, which has been trepanned by Mr. Vickers; and, owing to his great skill and attention, hopes are entertained of recovery. The young woman was brought to prison by the watchman, disguised in man's clothes; a loaded pistol was found in her hand, and delivered to Mr. Payn, who soon discovered the supposed man was a female. Seven years ago the young woman was a servant in the Birch family, and the only cause she assigns for the rash act was, that she had formed an attachment to Mr. Birch at that time, and was in consequence discharged from her place.

YORKSHIRE.

The trial of Mary Bateman, of Leeds, the reputed witch, for the wilful murder of Rebecca Perigo, of Bramley, near Leeds, *(see Universal Magazine for October, page 377)* commenced on Friday, the 17th March, at York, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and continued until nine o'clock at night.—The Jury, without retiring. found the prisoner *Guilty*. The Judge immediately, in the most impressive manner, passed sentence of death upon her, and ordered her body to be given to the surgeons for dissection. The prisoner pleaded pregnancy in bar of execution. A Jury of Matrons were immediately impanelled in court, who found that she was not quick with child. The execution therefore took place on Monday the 20th. The court was extremely crowded at a very early hour, and all the avenues so choaked up, that it was with the greatest difficulty the Judge could gain admittance.

Died.] At North Cowton, near Richmond, Robert Raisbeck, being the nativity of his birth, and the completion of his 78th year. He was a man whose usefulness was eminently known in the neighbourhood, for extricating, in the most difficult circumstances, calves from cows, and foals from mares: he also was very intelligent in the different kinds of cattle, judicious in the management thereof, and formerly had been an eminent butcher. His loss in the neighbourhood will be greatly felt by the farmers.

WALES.

A Light-house is erected on a rock called the South Stack, being the south-west promontory of Holyhead. The elevation of the light is 201 feet above the level of the sea:—being a revolving light, it is easily distinguished from the Sherries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack about north-east half east, distant nearly eight miles. It may be seen through the whole of Carnarvon Bay.

Two hundred pounds weight of the *Rheum Palmatum*, or Medicinal Rhubarb, generally called Turkey Rhubard, have been dug up in the garden of Mr. J. Davies, in Swansea, from seeds sown in the year 1798; the roots weighed from thirty to thirty-five pounds each.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

Feb. 19, 1809, to March 21, 1809, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]----The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ATKINSON S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance-broker, (Atkinson, Chancery lane).

Brace J. Deptford, chapman, (Searle, Child's-place). Broadfield E. H. Stourport, boat-builder, (Bigg, Hatton-Garden). Burt W Colyton, Devon, money-scrivener, (Warry, New Inn). Butcher W Chicksand-street, builder, (Burt, John-street). Bayley W Burnham, boat-builder, (Mawley, Dorset-street). Breakspear J. Oxford-street, silversmith, (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Bowers J Manchester, innkeeper, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Bailey S. and T Hanwell-Heath, Middlesex, chandlers, (Benton, Union-street). M'Bride A. Liverpool, perfumer, (Windle, John-street). Bradley E. sen. Bromley, baker, (Neeld and Co. Norfolk-street). Ball J. New Sarum, victualler, (Amor and Co. Southampton). Brooks J. St John's-str. hardwareman, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Brothers J. P. Aldermanbury, jeweller, (Frowd and Co. Temple). Blakey G. sen. Stepney, ship owner, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street). Baxter J. Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturer, (Wilson, Greville str.) Bird W Stone, Stafford, and Broadfield E. H Stourport, boat-builders, (Bigg, Hatton-garden). Bromley W. G. and Smith R. Bishopsgate-street, auctioneers, (Adams, Old Jewry).

Cowsill W. Manchester, stone-mason, (Milne and Co. Temple). Crane T. Preston, ironmonger, (Avison, Liverpool). Charles J. Tregare, Monmouth, timber-dealer, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Cooper D. Stockport, hat-manufacturer, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Clancy J. Tottenham-court-road, provision-merchant, (Shearman, Hart-street). Cotton J. Coventry, builder, (Inge and Co. Coventry). Clark A. Newport, Isle of Wight, (Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Draper T. City-road, mason, (Wilson, Devonshire-street). Dobson P. Claughton, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, (Barretts, Holborn-court). Dalton T. Mitcham, shopkeeper, (Fisher, Belt-square). Dempsey W. and Acraman J. tailors, Bristol, (Edmunds, Exchequer of Pleas, Lincoln's-Inn).

Forster P. Great Yarmouth, bookseller, (Hanrott and Co. Lincoln's-Inn New-square.). Firmin P. Dedham, Essex, money-scrivener, (Woodgate, Golden-sq.).

Finch J. C. Russell-court, tavern-keeper, (Bower, Clifford's-Inn). Forster R. High-street, cheesemonger, (Wilde, Warwick-square).

Gibson R. H Windsor-place, and Benjamin W. Gibraltar, jewellers, (Coote, Austin-Friars) Gilpin J. East Teignmouth, victualier, (Boutflower, Devonshire-street). Gurney J. Acre-lane, Brixton-Causeway, (Godmond, New Bridge-street) Garner J. Thetford, hatter, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street). George J. Carburton-street, horse-dealer, (Ellis, James's-street). Grew G. Waltham Cross, tailor, (Thomas, Fen-court). Gregory J. Haverhill, baker, (Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings).

Harty L. Watford, silk-throwster, (Fairlie, New-square). Heslop W. Long-Acre, man's mercer, (Sweet, Furnival's-Inn). Holt J. Salford, dyer, (Ellis, Cursitor-str.). Holland H. Dawlish, Devon, brick-maker, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Harwood W Tiverton, blacksmith, (Blake and Co. Cook's-court, Carey-street). Hounsom J. Fleet-street, linen-draper, (Foss, Essex-str.). Hatton T. Colford, mercer, (James, Colford). Hilliar H. Haymarket, umbrella-maker, (Bugby, Symond's-Inn). Hodsoll A. Sheerness, linen-draper, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Hodson W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, (Cowper and Co. Southampton-buildings). Hunt S J. Norwich, duffield-manufacturer, (Gilbert Saggers, Great St. Helen's).

Ingham J. Great Lever, Lancaster, innkeeper, (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings). Jones T. Liverpool, builder, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Jennings J. Wendlebury, brewer, (Walford, Bicester). Jackson J. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Pellatt, Ironmonger-Hall). Jones J. cyder-merchant, (Jenkins and Co. New-Inn). Jackson J. Leicester, hosier, (Burbridge, Leicester).

Knowlton C. Bristol, linen-draper, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Knott R. Wymondham, shopkeeper, (Presland, Brunswick square).

Lamb W. Dudley, victualler, (Gabell, Lincoln's-Inn). Lyon W. Denzell-street, glass-merchant, (Henson, Dorset-street). Lord L. Longsight, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, (Partington, Manchester). Lord H. Manchester, dealer in cotton twist, (Milne and Co. Temple). Laxton J.

Exeter, linen-draper, (Bennett, Dean's-court).

Matthews M. Bath, grocer, (Edmonds, Exchequer Office of Pleas). Manning J. Bristol, grocer, (Franks, Hart-street). Mark P. Plymouth Dock, linen-draper, (Adams, Old Jewry). Martin H. Wallingford, linen-draper, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street). Mawdsley J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, joiner, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court). Marks H. High-street, St. Giles, salesman, (Isaacs, Mitre-court). Mills H. Guisbrough, York, miller, (Willis, Warnford-court). Milburn W. Chiton, tanner, (Lodingdon, Secondaries'-Office, Temple). Martin T. Birmingham, cordwainer, (Baxters and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Newport B. Gill-street, Limehouse, carpenter, (Fitzgerald, Leman-street). Nevett J. Brosoley, Salop, dealer in coals, (Pritchard, Broseley). Nowton G. Derby, shopkeeper, (Hall, Salters'-Hall).

Polack B. Sheffield, watchmaker, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Prigg W. Ipswich, victualler, (Bromley and Co. Holborn-court). Philcox J. Brightheimstone, carpenter, (Tourle and Co. Doughty-street). Prentis J. Christchurch, bricklayer, (Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street). Palmer E. Old Jewry, paper-hanger, (Benbow and Co. Stone-buildings). Phipps, St. John's-lane, plumber, (West, Charterhouse-squ.).

Rayner J. N. Fly, linen-draper, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Rothery T. Leeds, woolstapler, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Rusby J. New Mills, Derby, cotton-spinner, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Roll E. Red Lion-street, Spitalfields, baker, (Bond, East India Chambers). Rice T. Stroud, clothier, (Constable, Symond's-Inn). Rayner E. and Medley J. Newport, corn-dealers, (Worsley, Newport). Roe T. Wolverhampton, druggist, (Anstice, King's-Bench-Walks). Rees H. Neath, Glamorgan, mercer, (Bleasdale and Co New-Inn).

Southerton F. Tiverton, Devon, chapman, (Fairbank, Ely-place). Samuel R. High-street, St Giles, linen-draper, (Frowd and Co. Temple). Schaffer J. London-road, floor-cloth manufacturer, (Godmond, New Bridge-street). Snell J. and Finkham J. Plymouth Dock, ironmongers, (Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn). Smith W. Portsea, linen-draper, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court). Scott J. Gumecester, Huntingdon, blacksmith, (Maule and Co. Huntingdon).

Taylor G. Bristol, merchant, (Franks, Hart-street). Tomlins J. Bristol, grocer, (Broome and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Turnbull W. Oxford-street, music-seller, (Wood, Richmond-buildings). Todhunter J. Preston, linen-draper, (Barrett, Gray's-Inn).

Vine C. Westbury, tallow-chandler, (Williams, Red Lion-square) Valyer T. Falmouth, butcher, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row).

Williams W. Wapping, soap-boiler, (Adams, Old Jewry). Wynn W. Merther Tydvill, Glamorgan, vintner, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Wood D. Bloxwick, Stafford, awl blade maker, (Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square). Whittle S. Shiffnall, grocer, (Corser, Wolverhampton). Wake W Spital-square, silk-weaver, (Berry, Bucklersbury). Williams J. Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger, (Scott, St. Mildred's court). Wild D. Newtown, Montgomery, flannel-manufacturer, (Bigg, Hatton-garden). Warrington J. Newcastle, butcher, (Baddeley, Serle-street). Whitmarsh D. Brockenhurst, shopkeeper, (Reardon and Co. Gracechurch-street).

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, and WATER WORKS, SHARES, &c. &c.—*March* 21, 1809.

London Dock Stock, 118*l.* per cent.
West-India ditto, 174*l.* ditto.
East-India ditto, 128*l.* ditto.
Commercial ditto, 40*l.* per share prem.
Grand Junction Canal Shares, 140*l.* per share.
Grand Surrey ditto, 60*l.* ditto.
Thames and Medway ditto, Old shares 45*l.* —New 10*l.* per share premium.
Kennett and Avon ditto, 4*l.* per share premium.
Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 115*l.* [per cent.
Albion ditto, 60*l.* per share
Hope ditto, 6*s.* per share prem.
Eagle ditto, par.
Atlas ditto, par
Imperial Fire Assurance, 4*l.* per cent. pm.
Kent ditto, 50*l.* per share, prem.
London Assurance Shipping, 21*l.* pr. share
Rock Life Assurance, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per share prem.
Commercial Road Stock, 115*l.* per cent.
London Institution, 84*l.* per share
Surrey ditto, par
East London ditto, 46*l.* per share prem.
West Middlesex ditto, 12*l.* ditto.
Auction Mart, 30*l.* ditto
Golden Lane Brewery, 77*l.* per share
Lancaster Canal, 17*l.* ditto
Tavistock Mineral Canal, 125*l.* ditto.

E. WOLFE and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats, generally speaking, appear vigorous, and wear the most promising aspect. Experienced farmers, particularly in Kent, have expressed their disapprobation of the croaking accounts of the injury sustained, and still to be expected, from the late wet season. The short continuance of dry weather has already proved the soundness of these observations, as the wheats, at present, appear as favourable as ever they were known to be at so early a season of the year.—The fallows, too, have been in charming order for spring ploughing; and the turnip crop, which is inferior, particularly in Norfolk, has, generally speaking, come off the ground in clean and sound condition.—The mildness of the weather has also been particularly favourable for the lambing season. South Down wool has risen from 58s. and 60s. to 98s. per tod, and Norfolk has advanced in proportion.

The herbage also upon the pastures, partaking of the fine weather, has exhibited a luxuriant prospect. Lucern is likely again to be cultivated in Norfolk, and is looked upon as a plant of inestimable value to the farmer. Though many half-fat beasts have been sent to slaughter, beef in high condition, as well as good mutton, have brought considerable profit to the grazier.

Price of meat in Smithfield market:—Beef, 5s. to 6s. 4d; mutton, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

Middlesex, March 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Mar. 18, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	97	8	67	0	45	0	41	7
Surrey	96	8	60	0	47	8	44	0
Hertford	91	4	49	0	47	10	38	0
Bedford	92	4	64	4	44	8	39	2
Huntin.	93	0	———		45	8	35	8
Northa.	94	0	65	0	46	4	35	10
Rutland	96	5	———		49	6	34	9
Leicest.	91	11	54	7	49	8	33	0
Notting.	98	8	72	0	53	0	36	6
Derby	99	10	———		55	8	38	6
Stafford	101	7	———		50	2	35	11
Salop	98	8	70	8	51	8	34	9
Herefor	88	5	48	0	42	6	33	6
Wor'st.	99	2	———		46	4	41	7
Warwic	101	0	———		52	1	40	4
Wilts	88	8	———		44	6	41	6
Berks	95	0	———		45	6	42	5
Oxford	94	5	———		43	7	33	9
Bucks	98	10	———		45	11	40	8
Brecon	21	1	64	0	46	4	24	0
Montgo.	98	4	———		45	0	32	4
Radnor.	88	8	———		41	0	27	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	92	8	51	0	46	4	41	8
Kent	87	9	61	0	44	6	37	0
Sussex	87	4	———		47	6	39	9
Suffolk	91	5	59	3	44	2	33	11
Cambridge	86	5	65	10	40	8	29	8
Norfolk	93	0	65	0	40	4	34	0
Lincoln	96	0	76	0	46	5	32	9
York	92	11	96	0	45	3	36	2
Durham	105	5	67	5	52	9	33	9
Northumberland	88	2	74	0	45	4	33	1
Cumberland ..	104	2	75	8	48	1	35	5
Westmorland ..	117	9	———		———		37	10
Lancaster	108	10	———		46	5	34	10
Chester	95	5	———		53	4	34	10
Flint	78	6	———		———		———	
Denbigh	105	9	———		52	0	37	4
Anglesea	105	0	———		50	0	29	6
Carnarvon	103	0	———		43	0	28	4
Merioneth	99	0	———		47	8	28	8
Cardigan	87	3	———		40	0	25	0
Pembroke	82	10	———		39	7	24	7
Carmarthen....	86	6	———		43	4	26	3
Glamorgan	90	4	———		46	10	28	0
Gloucester	100	0	———		49	6	———	
Somerset	93	6	———		45	4	31	9
Monmouth	90	11	———		44	10	———	
Devon	88	9	———		40	2	28	2
Cornwall	88	0	———		40	4	28	6
Dorset	94	6	———		47	5	37	1
Hants	93	7	———		49	5	40	6

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 94s. 9d.; Rye 65s. 3d.; Barley 46s. 4d.; Oats 34s. 8d.; Beans 62s. 3d.; Pease 65s. 5d.; Oatmeal 51s. 3d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from FEB. 22, to MARCH 21, 1809.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.				
Males 745	1452	Males, 724	1255	Between	2 and 5 - 149	60 and 70 - 95
Females 707		Females 531			5 and 10 - 42	70 and 80 - 98
Whereof have died under two years old 398					10 and 20 - 38	80 and 90 - 34
					20 and 30 - 84	90 and 100 - 5
					30 and 40 - 118	
					40 and 50 - 157	
					50 and 60 - 136	

Peck Loaf, 5s. 1d. 5s. 1d. 5s. 4s. 11d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from FEBRUARY 25, 1809, to MARCH 25, 1809, both inclusive.

Days 1809	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	4 p. Ct. Scrip.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5 p. C	Irish Ann.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets	Cons. for Acct.
Feb																			
25	———	67 1/4 3/8	67 7/8	88 7/8	99 3/8	———	18 3/4	1/4 pm.	———						———	11s.pm	13s.pm	21	19 67 1/4 3/8
27	247	67 1/4 3/8	67 7/8	88 7/8	99 3/8	———	18 3/4	1/4 pm.	———		99 3/8	———	———	———	———	11s.pm	13s pm	21	19 67 1/4 3/8
28	246	67 1/2 5/8	68 1/4	84 1/8	99 1/2	———	18 13-16ths	1/2 pm.	67	7 1/8	———	———	———	———	184 3/4	12s.pm	12s.pm	21	19 68 1/8
Mar																			
1	246	67 1/4 3/8	68 1/4	84 1/8	99 1/4	———	18 13-16ths	1/2 pm.	67	7 1/8	———	———	———	———	184 3/4	12s.pm	12s.pm	21	19 68 1/8
2	———	67 1/4 3/8	68	83 7/8	99	———	18 13-16ths	1/4 pm.	———		———	———	———	———	183 3/4	12s pm	10s. pm	21	19 67 3/4
3	246	67 1/4 3/8	68	83 1/2	98 1/2	———	18 3/4	1/4 pm.	———		———	———	———	———	———	11s pm	10s pm	21	19 67 1/2
4	———	67 1/4 3/8	Shut	83 3/4	98 1/2	———	18 3/4	———	———		———	———	———	———	———	12s.pm	13s pm	21	19 67 1/2
6	———	67 1/4 3/8	Do.	Shut	98 5/8	Shut	18 3/4	———	66 7/8		———	———	———	———	———	12s.pm	19s.pm	21	19 67 1/2
7	———	67 3/8 68	Do.	Do.	98 5/8	Do.	Shut	1/2 p	———		———	———	———	———	———	13s.pm	12s.pm	21	19 68 1/4
8	———	67 5/8 7/8	Do.	Do.	98 1/2	Do.	Do.	———	67 1/8		———	———	1/4 3/4	———	———	13s pm	12s pm	21	19 67 7/8 68 1/8
9	———	67 1/4 3/8	Do	Do.	98 1/4	Do.	Do.	———	———		7 1/4	———	———	———	———	12s.pm	11s.pm	21	19 67 1/2
10	———	67 1/2 5/8	Do.	Do.	98	Do.	Do.	———	67 1/8		Shut	———	———	———	———	12s pm	11s.pm	21	19 67 7/8 68 1/8
11	———	67 1/2 5/8	Do.	Do.	97 7/8	Do.	Do.	———	———		Do.	———	———	———	———	12s.pm	11s.pm	21	19 67 7/8 68
13	———	67 1/2 5/8	Do.	Do.	97 3/4	Do.	Do.	———	———		Do	———	———	———	———	11s.pm	11s.pm	21	19 67 3/4
14	———	67 5/8 3/4	Do.	Do.	97 3/4	Do.	Do.	———	———		Do.	———	———	———	———	11s pm	12s pm	21	19 68
15	247	67 1/2 5/8	Do.	Do.	97 5/8	Do.	Do.	———	66 7/8	7 9-16ths	Do.	———	72 3/4	———	———	10s pm	10s.pm	21	19 67 3/4
16	———	67 5/8 3/4	Do.	Do.	97 3/4	Do.	Do.	3/4 pm	66 7/8	7/8	Do.	———	———	———	———	10s.pm	9s. pm.	21	19 67 3/4
17	———	67 5/8 3/4	Do.	Do.	97 3/4	Do.	Do.	———	66 3/4		Do.	———	———	———	———	8s. pm	9s. pm	21	19 67 1/2
18	———	67 7/8	Do.	Do.	97 3/4	Do.	Do.	———	———	7/8	Do	———	———	———	———	9s. pm.	9s. pm.	21	19 67 1/2
20	———	67 5/8 3/4	Do.	Do.	98	Do.	Do.	———	66 3/4		Do.	———	———	———	———	8s. pm.	9s. pm.	21	19 67 3/4
21	———	67 7/8	Do.	Do.	97 7/8	Do.	Do.	1/2 pm.	66 5/8	7/8	Do	———	———	———	———	7s. pm	8s. pm	21	19 67 7/8
22	———	67 7/8	Do.	Do.	97 7/8	Do.	Do.	1/4 pm	66 1/2		Do.	———	———	———	———	6 . pm.	8s pm	21	19 67 7/8
23	———	67 1/4 3/8	Do.	Do.	98	Do.	Do.	———	———	7/8	Do.	———	———	———	———	s. pm	9s pm	21	19 67 1/4
24	———	67 1/4	Do.	Do.	98 1/8	Do	Do.	———	66 3/4	7/8	Do	———	———	———	———	7s. pm.	8s. pm	22	4 67 1/2
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